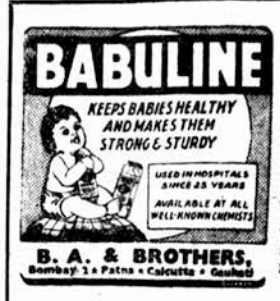
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SUNDAY CHRONICLE

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Reds Make North Korea Training Ground For Atomic Warfare

By Mervin L. Stone

SEOUL

ELABORATE EVIDENCE THAT THE COMMUNISTS ARE TURNING NORTH KOREA INTO A VAST ATOMIC TRAINING GROUND WHILE THE U.S. FAITHFULLY OBSERVES THE ARMISTICE BAN ON NEW WEAPONS WAS MADE PUBLIC FOR THE FIRST TIME HERE.

The estimates are in the hands of U. S. Eighth Army Intelligence in South Korea, and the Republic of Korea Ministry of Defence.

The Defence Ministry made the data available for publication at the request of President Syngman Rhee, to support an interview with this correspondent in which Rhee maintained that U. S. truce policy was dictated by "timidity and fear.

Evidence

The documents, based on several sources of information, disclose:

1—The Communists have actually tested two baby atomic field weapons, on February 21, 1956, and in April 1955.

2—United States First Corps officers reported observing in the 1956 test "a grey-mushroom-shaped cloud about 800 feet high rising about 6 miles to the northeast of Panmunjom," following the "tremendous explosion."

3—The April, 1955, test was conducted by the North Korean Second Corps along the Taedong river below the North Korean Communist capital of Pyongyang. "A few casualties resulted despite the precautions," the report said.

First Story

Public disclosure of the tests was first made last March by Kingsbury Smith in a story from Seoul.

The Intelligence reports made public now testified that North Korean troops defecting to the south carried with them atomic training manuals and other material.

"Approximately 80 per cent of the total training programme of the North Korean Army throughout 1956 would consist of atomic training warfare," one report disclosed.

Because the armistice bans the introduction of any weapons to Korea that were not there when the truce was signed in 1953, the U.S. must maintain atomic-capable weapons such as the Honest John at a distance of almost a thousand miles, in Japan and on Okinawa.

The North Koreans have openly flaunted the agreement by bringing in not only atomic weapons, but more than 500 jet warplanes.

As an example of how deeply the North Koreans were involved in their atomic training the ROK Defence Ministry document cited: "On July 5, 1956, the U. S. Far East Command disclosed that it had been informed.. that the 4th division of the North Korea Army and the 133rd division of the Chinese Communist Army were to conduct large scale atomic war manoeuvres and that a group of 40 to 50 Soviet Russian military advisers were to be present to evaluate them."

President Rhee, who has won unofficial support of many U. S. military authorities in his quest to scrap the ban on new weapons, said during the interview:

Rhee's Demand

"We have asked the U. S. Government to provide us with modern weapons, including atomic weapons. Our request followed receipt of convincing evidence that only a short distance from here the Communist forces to the north have such weapons.

"When Admiral Arthur W. Radford, chairman of the U. S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently visited Korea, reporters asked him whether the U. S. would give Korea modern weapons to replace the outmoded, obsolete equipment.

"HE WAS QUOTED AS SAYING THAT THE U. S. WAS WILLING TO DO SO EXCEPT THAT HER HANDS WERE TIED BY THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT."

Shipowners Demand Tax Relief

Chronicle Correspondent

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Indian National Steamship Owners' Association, in a statement, called upon the Government to grant tax reliefs to enable the industry to build itself on strong foundations.

Even American and British shipping companies were granted reliefs and subsidies to assist the merchant fleet.

In the last session of the U.S. Congress, 19 laws were passed to help the industry, and the representatives also approved of a dol. 30,000,000 (about Rs. 15 crores) supplemental appropriation to the Maritime Administration, to enable it to make 100 per cent payments on operating subsidies for the years from 1947 to 1953.

The U.K. has also actively moved to support shipping companies.

When questioned by a representative of this paper, a spokesman of the Association said that Indian shippers had asked for a rebate on taxation of profits, arising from sale of old ships, ploughed back into the industry.

The shippers had also asked for exemption from Customs duty on ship stores and bunkers (coal and fuel), and also from double taxation.

The aim of the companies in asking for these benefits was the acquisition of new ships, which were quoted at high prices.

It was also the purpose of the companies to increase the tonnage under operation in the country, in keeping with the targets laid down in the Five-Year Plan.

SUNDAY STAR

The histrionic talent of lovely Nutan equals her appearance. After her award-winning performance in "Seema" and other pictures, she now appears in G. P. Sippy's "Light House," and gets our Sunday Star for her work in the film.

PALGHAR AS NEW BASE FOR OUR MILK SUPPLY

By Our Staff Reporter

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Bombay Milk Scheme which was introduced by Mr. Dinkerrao Desai in the last ministry will be vigorously pursued by the new Government of Bombay with the ultimate aim of bringing "cheap and plentiful milk supply within the reach of all citizens of Greater Bombay."

As a first step towards this expansion, the Government will build a second milk colony shortly.

It has allocated Rs. 36 lakhs for this purpose in the interim budget of the new State.

Although the site for the second colony is not yet finally decided, it is likely that it will be situated near Palghar.

The second colony will have a much larger section for the preparation of toned milk than that in the Aarey Milk Colony.

The toned milk which was vehemently opposed by the citizens when it was first introduced, has become an extremely popular article of diet now.

NEW FEATURE

Another new feature of the second colony will be a section for the byproducts such as table-cream, sour milk, buttermilk and ice-cream to make the seasonal variations and utilisation of milk more flexible.

The Government wishes to establish a large number of all-day milk centres and milk-bars at suitable places in the city to popularise its various products.

The Aarey Milk Colony which meets 50 per cent demand for milk in the city is not capable of handling all the milk collected from rural areas around Anand.

This surplus milk will be handled by the second colony. The milk available in suburbs will also be handled by the new colony.

Israel Has World's Best Kid Army

Chronicle Correspondent

TEL AVIV.

INCREASED tension along borders separating Israel and the Arab States is speeding the training of this nation's "kid" army, the world's biggest military force of its nature.

It boasts 16-year-olds who rate as combat pilots, full-fledged youth artillery units and 15-year-olds who have yet to experience a first shave but have already had close calls with death as tank operators.

The kid army, known as "Gadna," is a coed force of approximately 30,000 whose "rookies" are just turning 14 and whose "veterans" are hitting a ripe old 17.

Despite their age, the youngsters are rated among military observers here as able fighters at the completion of a voluntary three-year hitch that includes annual rugged bivouacs in the desert areas of Israel.

Many of its members are graduated at 18 from Gadna's ranks into officer training schools of the regular army.

NAVAL ARM

In co-operation with the regular navy Gadna operates a naval arm of its own.

It boasts navigators, radio operators and radar specialists.

Gadna's seafarers include both boys and girls all under 18, to be spent on one vehicle.

In U. S. Elections
NO HOLDS BARRED BETWEEN SIKH FARMER, AVIATRIX

By Clyde Tussey

RIVERSIDE, Calif.

A FAMED millionaire aviatrix versus a learned Sikh immigrant — no holds barred.

That's the flamboyant Congressional battle being waged today in the hot desert corner of south-east California.

Flying the Republican colours on the side of her cockpit is Mrs. Jacqueline Cochran Odlum, 47, the first woman ever to crack the sonic barrier in flight and a successful cosmetics manufacturer as well.

Seeking to clip her political wings with Democratic flak is Judge Dalip Singh Saund, 56, who came to America 36 years ago as a student and stayed to become a wealthy farmer, business man and community leader.

NEWCOMERS

Both contestants are newcomers to the political bigtime, but are mounting novel, even sensational, campaigns full of barbed verbal weapons in their fight for the 29th Congressional district seat vacated by retiring Representative John Phillips (R).

For example, the Odlum camp is not bashful about telling the 283,600 persons in the district, comprising Riverside and Imperial counties, that Saund's coffee-coloured skin, his race and his religion might make southern Congressmen shun him in Washington.

And Saund's forces are not averse to informing the Protestant sections of the prosperous farming region that Mrs. Odlum is a Roman Catholic.

Her followers sometimes refer to him as "that Hindu" and his backers occasionally label her as "that woman."

The GOP candidate, making use of her flying prowess, launched her pre-primary campaign by flying her private Lockheed-Lodestar around the sprawling 11,463-square-mile district in one day collecting signatures for her nominating papers.

Equally energetic Saund enlisted his wife, son, two daughters and other relatives in conducting a tremendously successful registration drive, signing up 6,500 new voters in 11 weeks.

STORYBOOK LIFE

The spirited clash between these two dashing figures is a climax to what has been in each case a storybook life, in each case a rarity on the American scene.

Mrs. Odlum, a bouncy, blue-eyed platinum blonde, began her life as an orphan in abject poverty in Florida, but worked herself into a fortune in cosmetics.

She and her husband — multi-millionaire Floyd Odlum — operate a 200-acre ranch at Indio, about 150 miles south-east of Los Angeles.

Saund, the son of a well-to-do Sikh family, came to America to study viticulture as a graduate student at the University of California and later took his doctorate in mathematics.

A resident of the Imperial Valley for 20 years, he began by raising sugar beets and alfalfa, later sold out and bought a fertiliser business which grosses more than a quarter million dollars a year.

He was elected Judge of the Westmoreland Judicial District in 1953 and at once cleaned up the town's infamous brothel and gambling district.

Despite his clipped speech and high voice, his oratory rates him almost as a spellbinder.

"It's all right, Henry!—I know it's father—he's appearing on television, that's all!"

CAIRO FEARS RED GRIP ON EGYPT MAY TIGHTEN

Chronicle Correspondent

NEW YORK.

The Egyptians who went to the United Nations Security Council meeting voiced particular alarm at the effect of the financial and trade restrictions imposed on Egypt by Britain and the U. S.

Cairo, it is said, has calculated that it can safely funnel 30 per cent of its trade to the Iron Curtain countries.

But if present trends continue, according to the Egyptians, that percentage may soon rise to 70.

Then Russia will acquire a grip on Egypt such as even the British never possessed.

The Egyptians are deeply convinced that the Russians will make almost any sacrifice and take almost any risk to capitalise on the spectacular gains they already have made in Egypt.

Cairo feels that the Soviets will cut back their own industrial programme in order to make available goods for Egypt.

Red Workers' Output Goes Up—Not Pay

Chronicle Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.

IRON Curtain Governments are getting more out of their workers, but the feeling isn't entirely mutual.

That's the way things stack up in Eastern Europe for the first half of 1956, according to an economic review by the Secretariat of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe.

During that period, increases in gross industrial output over last year ranged from 13.5 per cent in Bulgaria and 12 per cent in the Soviet Union to 7 per cent in Hungary and Eastern Germany.

More than half the increase — and in the Soviet Union two-thirds — was due to more output per worker.

At the same time, Ivan and all his cousins were promised opportunities to buy more, something which has not been always the case.

The bloody general strike in Poznan last June reflected, the Secretariat points out, the fact that 1.4 million wage earners did not get raises under an announced plan of wage increases.

Eventually, the Polish Reds reverted to the old-fashioned principle that to get more out of workers you've got to give more.

Western Railway Has Big Expansion Plans

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE WESTERN RAILWAY WILL SPEND RS. 17 CRORES DURING THE YEAR 1957-58 FOR THE GENERAL DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS UNDER ITS CONTROL.

The figure originally proposed to be spent was Rs. 20 crores but it was pruned down due to paucity of funds.

Among the important works that will be undertaken are the expansion of a number of marshalling yards and important transhipment points to enable greater flow of traffic.

One of these yards is Sabarmati, a transhipment point near Ahmedabad from broad gauge to metre gauge at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

The others are Ratlam, Rs. 64 lakhs, Gadhra Rs 35 lakhs, Phulera Rs. 50 lakhs, Asarva Rs. 39 lakhs and Mehsana Rs 48 lakhs.

The stations to be remodelled to provide amenities to passengers are Jaipur, Godhra and Indore which will cost Rs. 17 lakhs, Rs. 9.15 lakhs and Rs. 4 lakhs respectively.

Rs. 3 lakhs will be spent on providing additional booking offices at Agra Fort and Rs. 2 lakhs on Ujjain.

The doubling of a small stretch of railway between Baroda and Anand on the Bombay-Ahmedabad line will be one of the bigger projects to be undertaken by the Western Railway.

By the end of 1957, all third class coaches on the broad gauge will be fitted with fans.

One more important work is the remodelling of the yard and station at Ahmedabad at a cost of Rs. 1.5 crores.

EXTRA PLATFORM

Referring to the suburban section, the whole platform at Bombay Central (main line) will be covered at a cost of Rs 2.5 lakhs, and the platforms will be widened and extended at Dadar involving a sum of Rs. 2.8 lakhs.

Rupees 15 lakhs will be spent on the expansion of the yard at Bombay Central, which will also be provided with an additional stabling line and extra platforms.

MEN BEHIND IKE, ADLAI

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

You just think you know Ike and Adlai, unless you also know the four men who hold their glittering mirrors to the public-eye-view.

The primary job of two ex-newspapermen, in this bitterly fought election campaign, is to make you think that Adlai Stevenson is the answer to a matron's prayer—and also that of her husband, son, daughter and the family next door.

Two other ex-newspapermen are charged with exactly the opposite tasks to convince you that the America one knows and loves just can't survive without Dwight David Eisenhower and the Grand Old Party.

By all odds the best known of the quartet is scrappy, lovable, hardworking James C. Hagerty, the fighting Irishman who directs Ike's public relations as White House Press Secretary.

His opposite number during the current campaign is Clayton W. Fritchey, charming "extra man" at Washington dinner tables, who as deputy chairman of the Democratic National Committee is now directing Adlai's press relations.

Backstopping these two P.R.O.'s at the national committee levels are L. Richard Guylay for the Elephant and Samuel C. Brightman for the Donkey parties.

NEW YEAR SPARKLES

Young girls in every home usher in the Diwali with handy fireworks, sparkles from which dispel the darkness and herald the new year.

Senator Warns Against Big Cut In American Defence Set-Up

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

Senator Richard B. Russell (D) Ga., warned that a near million-man cut in military personnel would mean U.S withdrawal from NATO and other free world alliances.

The Senate Armed Services Chairman told an interviewer that "I think we can make a modest reduction in our military personnel but not one as high as has been mentioned without a complete re-orientation of our foreign policy."

Russell said that a number of plans for cutting military manpower appear to be in the works involving cuts "all the way from 100,000 to 800,000 and 900,000 men."

Now Mexico Starts Hunt For Oil

Chronicle Correspondent

MEXICO CITY

THE Suez crisis and uncertain future of Middle East oil production have spurred the Mexican Government to investigate the possibility of drilling for oil in the middle of several Mexico City suburbs.

Petroleos Mexicanos, the Government oil monopoly is avoiding publicity as it proceeds with exploration of the valley of Mexico outside the capital city.

Historical records, going back 456 years, tend to show the presence of oil pools in the Villa de Guadalupe, suburb which houses the Basilica of the Virgin of Guadalupe the revered Brown Virgin of Mexico.

When the Spaniards built a college for the priesthood in Villa de Caudalupe (around 1540) they discovered a well which produced oil seepage of "very fine quality."

BONN M.P. SEES MUCH FUN IN U. S. POLITICS

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

SAN FRANCISCO.

WEST German Parliament member Werner Dollinger, after attending the Republican National Convention, has decided that German politicos have entirely "too much seriousness."

Dollinger, travelling under the auspices of the State Department, believes the German political atmosphere should be relaxed in the American manner.

He did, however, place definite limits on the quality and quantity of American political fun which could be exported.

The crooners and bathing beauties featured in American political conventions would hardly be expected to make a hit with his serious-minded compatriots, he said.

As for entertainment in West German political conventions, a symphony orchestra is about the limit in frivolity, Dollinger indicated.

He further said he planned to speak with German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer on his return about a lightening of convention atmosphere in his own country.

Soviet Virgin Lands Pay Big Dividends

Chronicle Correspondent

UNITED NATIONS.

The farmer has been doing his bit in the Soviet areas.

Overall farm production this year presents a bright picture, says the Secretariat of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

As the result of sowing virgin and long-idle lands in Siberia and Kazakhstan, the Soviet Union will have 60,000,000 tons of grain which compares with 36,000,000 in normal procurement before the new sowing programme.

TODAY

HINDU: Kartak Shud 2, 2013.
MUSLIM: Rabi-ul-Avval 30, 1376.
PARSI: Khordad 5, 1326

SUN, MOON & TIDES

Sunrise: 6-40 a.m.
Sunset: 6-6 p.m.
Moonrise: 8-1 a.m.
Moonset: 7-26 p.m.
Hightide: 0-45 a.m. 0-22 p.m.
Lowtide 6-41 a.m., 6-32 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON
1st Q'ter: Nov. 10, 8-39 p.m.
Full Moon: Nov. 18, 0-14 p.m.
Highlight: Bhai oij.

Town Whispered 'Murder'

RUMOUR DRIVES YARD SLEUTH TO EASTBOURNE

EASTBOURNE, England.

THE town whispered "murder."

Over the tinkling tea-cups the well-bred ladies of Eastbourne lowered their voices and spoke nervously of the deaths of other well-bred ladies.

And these whispers launched Scotland Yard on an unprecedented investigation of hundreds of deaths during the past 20 years.

The whispers spoke of altered wills, of strange bequests, of death under puzzling circumstances.

To sift the hard bits of fact from floods of tea-table gossip Yard detectives have been ploughing through masses of dusty documents and interviewing people throughout Britain.

The Yard's target is to confirm or disprove the muttered rumours that mass murder has been stalking through the sedate streets and tidy gardens of Eastbourne.

'KEY' CASES

The investigation may not end for weeks or even months and its results thus far are a closely guarded secret.

But it is understood the Yard has narrowed its probe of hundreds of deaths to some 23 "key" cases mostly involving wealthy, elderly women.

Eastbourne is a quiet seaside resort "of the better type" with a climate which is balmy by British standards.

Like many similar towns in Florida or California it attracts elderly retired Army and Navy officers and civil servants, the widows of successful men.

Beneath the dignified surface of this quiet community ugly stories were circulating, and they reached the office of Chief Constable Richard Walker.

So did several anonymous letters, said to contain charges that a clever killer was striking undetected again and again in Eastbourne.

Walker informed Scotland Yard.

What preliminary evidence the Yard detectives turned up is not known, but it launched them on one of the most exhaustive research tasks in British criminal history.

'THE COUNT'

Detective-Superintendent Herbert Hannam stepped off the train at Eastbourne carrying a suitcase in one hand and a briefcase in the other and set up his headquarters in the local police station.

IMPECCABLY GROOMED, INTELLECTUAL, HANNAM, ONE OF THE MURDER SQUAD'S STARS, IS CALLED "THE COUNT" BY HIS ASSOCIATES AND IS KNOWN TO HAVE THE TENACITY OF A TERRIER IN THE SORT OF PROBE NOW IN PROGRESS.

Under his direction detectives began a detailed check of what may have been as many as 300 deaths.

The preliminary phase of this investigation is now believed to be nearing an end.

By
Allen R. Dodd

Death certificates are being checked.

Wills are being examined closely.

Bank accounts are being studied and medical reports scanned.

Relatives are being interviewed.

Bankers, lawyers, friends, neighbours, doctors, nurses, police officials and the members of hospital staffs are being questioned.

MISTY CHASE

Half-forgotten remarks made over the tea-cups are being recalled and the people who made them tracked down.

Chasing these misty, fleeting words may well be the toughest part of the probe.

Somebody said a London woman whisked her mother hastily out of Eastbourne because she feared for her life.

Somebody said an elderly spinster, now dead herself, had witnessed several wills.

Somebody declared that one person seemed to have benefited under a number of wills. Somebody remarked that her aunt seemed to have died very suddenly. Somebody said attempts were made to persuade a sick husband to change a will.

Scotland Yard is known to be searching first for a pattern which might link several deaths.

It is also looking for any one person who might have popped up in a number of cases, for any evidence that wills or for any hint that money or bequests were obtained by undue other documents were forged.

When news of the investigation became public, attention focussed on an inquest then in progress in Eastbourne into the death of Mrs. Gertrude Joyce Hullett.

Mrs. Hullett, who died July 23, was the 50-year-old widow of a retired Lloyd's insurance underwriter who had died several months previously, leaving an estate of some dol. 243,000.

AN INQUEST

Detective Hannam was present in the coroner's court when the inquest began and watched the parade of witnesses, including Mrs. Hullett's daughter, Patricia Tomlinson; Percy Robert Handscom, a friend and one of her executors, Dr. John Eodkin Adams, her physician Dr. Francis Camps, Home Office pathologist and others.

The dead woman's will, Handscom told the court, left her estate to her daughter and personal belongings to various people, including a car to a sister and another car, a Rolls Royce, to Dr. Adams.

In addition, the court was told, Mrs. Hullett asked in a letter that Adams' small sports car be paid for.

This, she said, was the wish of her late husband.

The Home Office pathologist testified that his post-mortem examination revealed the presence of 115 grains of barbitone — a fatal dose of a powerful sedative.

Adams testified that Mrs. Hullett had been unable to sleep.

He said he had given her tablets in small doses, thinking she was taking them every night.

Weighing the testimony and letters which Mrs. Hullet left behind the jury returned the verdict of suicide.

Jets Will Make Wake A Historic Relic

Chronicle Correspondent

WAKE ISLAND.

This island is the most famous watering stop on the Pacific post road.

Three years from now when commercial jets fly non-stop across the Pacific, Wake will be little more significant than the historical inns along the Boston post road.

Just like the stage drivers used to water their horses or change teams at New England wayside stations, so today Japan air lines' planes refuel or Pan American changes engines on its Stratocruisers at Wake.

A century from now Wake will have the same connotation as all the bedrooms in which George Washington is alleged to have slept. Future generations will remember Wake not only as the island where Maj. James Devereaux and his Marines held off the Japanese for two weeks in December, 1941, but where President Harry S. Truman and Gen. Douglas MacArthur held their famous powwow.

DENTISTS CREATE A PROBLEM

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

BRITAIN is facing a critical shortage of dentists, as older ones retire and young people shy away from the profession as practised under the National Health Scheme.

An official report has warned that more than half the nation's dentists are nearing retirement age.

At the same time, the report added, only a little over half the recruits needed to maintain present standards are joining the profession.

The National Health Scheme's piece-work method of payment was placed high on the list of causes of the emergency by the report.

"The dentist who works fastest earns most," the report pointed out, and this system penalises the older members of the profession, even though they may have the most experience and the best judgment.

Few young people, the report said, seem to regard dentistry as an important profession.

Prince Peter Says

SOUTH INDIAN TODAS ARE REMNANTS OF SUMERIAN TRIBE

PHILADELPHIA.

A group of less than 500 long-haired, long-bearded people in the high mountains of south-western India may be the last remnants of the world's oldest civilised nation—the Sumerians of southern Mesopotamia, described in Genesis, who disappeared for at least 5,000 years.

By
Thomas R. Henry

In its day, Sumer was the world's most powerful empire. In Ur, its capital city, the Prophet Abraham was born.

The Sumerians had developed a form of writing on clay tablets, built massive brick buildings, and had an elaborate religion.

They were pre-Semitic. Fragments of their literature are preserved.

At about the dawn of history they were overcome by Semitic tribes, chiefly the Babylonians. Ur was destroyed and the Sumerians disappeared.

ON THE TRAIL

Prince Peter of Greece and Denmark, cousin of the Greek King and long prominent in Asian exploration, told here of penetrating the most secret religious rite of the Todas, a mysterious little tribe in the South Indian mountains, and hearing in the ritual names of Sumerian gods and the Sumerian term "By Glorified," the meaning of which was unknown to the tribesmen.

Prince Peter, whose expeditions are sponsored by the Royal Museum of Denmark, was led to the Todas by finding previously in Southern India what he believed to be Sumerian artifacts.

He does not claim, he told the World Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology, that the long-bearded tribesmen actually are physical relics of the Sumerians, but evidence is very strong that they at some time had at least a close cultural contact.

MILK TEMPLE

It may be that they are an actual relic of this ancient Mesopotamian civilisation.

Nobody knows what a Sumerian looked like, he explained in an interview.

The Todas are quite different physically, in their language and their ways of life from all other Indian peoples, although they have taken over some Hindu customs.

Among them, for example, meat-eating is strictly forbidden.

They live primarily on dairy products and keep small herds.

In the centre of each Toda village is a "Milk Temple."

It is a low, beehive-shaped building with a small entrance, usually restricted to the village priest and his most intimate helpers.

Women must stay out.

The year's most sacred rite is the "Calf Sacrifice."

It is quite secret.

Prince Peter was able, however, to make friends with the headman of a village who promised him admittance.

One other European had attended the rite before.

When the villagers heard of the invitation they promptly beat up the headman.

After that, Prince Peter said, the injured official argued with the village leaders all night and finally obtained their permission to introduce him.

But a few days after the ceremony he again was beaten up, very severely.

SECRET RITE

Why the secrecy?

One reason given, Prince Peter said, is that it would offend the gods.

Probably a more potent reason is that the Todas are surrounded by peoples to whom meat-eating is a profane thing and they don't like it known that even once a year they indulge in such a sacrilege.

He was allowed to take movies of the rite.

It consisted of killing a calf, throwing away the head and skin, and roasting from 30 to 50 pieces around a sacred fire.

The pieces then are taken to the Milk Temple where they are consumed in great secrecy by selected villagers.

The Todas themselves have no idea of their origin.

They live isolated at an elevation of about 7,000 feet and seldom are visited by outsiders.

Ordinarily Prince Peter found them quite hospitable.

Living primarily on milk products, preparation of curds and cheese is a sacred and secret process, carried on only inside the Milk Temple.

When a cattle owner dies his cows are killed to accompany him to the hereafter.

The language, he said, seems unrelated to anything else in the world and is extremely complicated and difficult.

He played recordings of this tongue, as used in the ritual.

SUMERIAN WORD

The Todas themselves give different versions of the origin of the Calf Sacrifice but most commonly it is said to be to please a goddess who lives inside a mountain so that she will make cows yield milk and calves.

The most obvious Sumerian word used in the rite means "Goddess of the Mountains."

He does not propose, Prince Peter said, that the ritual itself comes from ancient Sumeria but it may be a relatively modern adaptation in which some parts of an ancient ritual have been retained.

The Todas apparently are a dying people.

The latest Indian census showed only 484.

States Turn Fire On Those Who Bilk The Aged

By William Rapp

NEW YORK.

THE sharpers and the chiselers have found our older citizens, Gold bricks and the Brooklyn Bridge are no longer their stock in trade. They are selling "health cures," rejuvenators and gimmicked insurance.

These activities were spotlighted recently in an official report of the New York State Legislature.

Shady confidence men don't sidle up to their victims and offer them a "good thing."

They boldly enter the channels of distribution and, under cover of the thousands of legitimate products being sold to millions of American daily, palm off their shoddy wares on increasing numbers of the aged.

Their fears about health, their loneliness and their general low level of education make the senior citizens easy victims.

The availability of social security and pension funds and the phenomenal growth in the number of over-65 men and women make them a tempting target.

Last year, 14,000,000 senior Americans had over dol. twenty million to spend.

'Worthless'

The files of better business bureaus bulge with complaints about "disease killing" lamps which turn out to be rotating multicoloured lights patterned on children's toys.

Arthritis "cures," which sell equally well in Florida, Washington and Michigan, consist of plastic bags filled with sand or water bottles containing bits of slightly radioactive ore. Federal Food and Drug officials label such devices "entirely worthless."

Until recently the only protection against the relatively small number of individuals and companies peddling fake cures and bogus remedies has been the Federal Government.

The Federal Trade Commission and the United States Food and Drug Administration have moved against manufacturers of substandard vitamins, hormone preparations, special foods or drugs advertised to cure everything from cancer to a

But Federal action is slow and by the time a dishonest manufacturer is stopped — court action sometimes consumes years — the chiseller is off on another track.

In addition, many of these firms are small, operating only in a single state where they cannot be reached by Federal action.

States Move

Now, however, the States are entering the picture.

As they increasingly turn their attention to the problems of their aging citizens, State Health and Welfare authorities are becoming aware of the huge sums of money being milked from older people in moderate or downright poor circumstances.

In New York, the Joint Legislative Committee on Problems of the Aging recently recommended that the Governor's consumer counsel turn his attention to co-ordinating the protective services of the State to keep the elderly from being defrauded.

State Senator Thomas C. Desmond, Chairman of the Committee, is inviting the American Medical Association, Federal Trade Commission and U.S. Food and Drug Administration to testify at the Committee's forthcoming public hearings on how best to protect the aged consumer.

New Weapon

The committee's record — it got 22 pieces of major legislation dealing with the aged through the State Legislature this year — assures that New York State's older residents will shortly have more and better legal protection.

Even without special legislation designed for them, the aged have legal recourse when they find that they have been victimised.

In recent years the courts have rejected the ancient dictum of "buyer beware" and have ruled that the seller must stand by his promises, both direct and implied and must redeem worthless products.

The senior citizen who turns to his local community agency, legal aid society or town officers usually will be able to obtain assistance to recover his money.

"You'll never sell that crummy junk to me—I own the company."

Czech Planes For India

Chronicle Correspondent

BERLIN.

Czechoslovakia will soon start constructing Soviet-type civil airliners for export to the Middle East, Asia and South America, a Czech diplomat in East Berlin said.

He said Czech aircraft are being equipped for the programme with machines provided by the Soviet Union.

Approximately 200 Czech technicians are undergoing training in Soviet aircraft factories in constructing the Soviet Ilyushin (IL-14), a two-engine, propellor-driven plane similar to the American Dakota.

Recently, India placed orders for 15 IL-14's to replace presently used Dakotas on its domestic air service.

West Berlin industrial circles view the Czech decision to build civil airliners as another move aimed at squeezing out American and British markets in the Middle East, Asia, and South America.

Hotel Service In China Is 'Deplorable'

By James Yapp

HONG KONG.

THE service in hotels placed under joint State-private management in Red China has gone from bad to worse, complains the Ta Kung Pao, published in Tientsin.

The newspaper described conditions in hotels in Shantung Province as "deplorable".

The bedding is dirty and full of bugs. The rooms are dark and musty and the windows are covered with nightsoil buckets, bricks, and torn pieces of bedding.

In the Hopei provincial town of Yanglouching, hotels do not provide guests with water. Guests must buy drinking water from the nearest teahouse which is often "a long walk away."

At the Lanting Hotel in Canton, guests are not allowed to move in until they have paid a day's rates in advance.

And when they ask the hotel boys to help carry their luggage, they are informed that "there is no such custom."

In Fushan, hotels have five categories of prospective guests whom they turn away: They will not accommodate guests who have a great deal of luggage, will not welcome married couples and guests with children; will not rent rooms to peasants from the countryside, and even will not accept persons travelling singly.

At the Hsintai Hotel in Chinhua, Chekiang Province, the rooms are so damp that guests "find it difficult to breathe the foul air. The blankets are covered with bed-bugs."

Other Tricks

Unlucky arrivals at the Wuchou Inn in the city of Loyang are lodged in a small room adjoining a lavatory which "has been in a bad state of repair for more than a year."

The newspaper added that the attitude of hotel boys leaves much to be desired.

Guests at the Tai-an Hotel in Pengpu, Anhwei Province, are ignored when they ask for room service. "They have to fetch their own tea and water."

Hotel staff in Mukden put up a "full house" sign even when a number of rooms are vacant.

"SINCE THEY GET A FIXED MONTHLY SALARY, THEY DO NOT CARE IF THE HOTEL LOSES A FEW PATRONS SO LONG AS THEY HAVE LESS WORK TO DO."

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Today's Radio

BOMBAY, 243.9m

6-30 Mangal prabhat 6-50 Swar mudrika 7-10 Programme 7-15 R Ramanathkar Asavari 8-15 L orchestral compositions 8-30 Folk songs G 19-30 For children G 11-0 L music 11-30 Radio orch 11-45 Shobha V Gurtu Desi todi 12-15 G B Thakre Bhimpalas 12-30 Variety G 13-10 N Sadavrati Sports G 13-15 M M Swaroop Guitar 13-40 AIR Revue Orch 14-5 Variety.

17-30 Film songs 18-5 Locals 18-10 H V Kadlur 18-20 Dariva Butti K 18-50 Guitar 19-5 Mira Hattangadi Puria dhanashri 19-20 Regl news 19-30 Sushama Divetia Party 20-15 Kumudini Munshi 20-30 News reel 20-45 Songs 21-15 L music 21-30 G programme 21-45 Mike steps out 22-0 In concert pitch.

VARIATIONS, 545.5m

7-45 Mixed music 8-0 J Abhishekhi Compositions 8-45 G B Thakre Aheer bhairav 9-0 For children 11-45 Khadeshtak by S P Joshi M 13-0 D V Amonkar Sports M 13-5 J Abhishekhi Compositions 13-15 M Kaul Goli Maar H 13-50 Jag Mohan 14-0 M Chikramane Dhanashri 14-30 K music.

17-30 R Mankekar 17-45 Mira Hattangadi Madhuvanti 18-0 Locals 18-10 R Mankekar 18-20 For villages M 19-20 Regl news 19-30 For workers 19-45 Mixed Music 20-30 Letters' replies H 20-45 Konkani prog (Chic Chocolate and Co. Folk songs Sports 21-30 Ranjani 21-45 Guitar 22-0 Shobha V Gurtu Yaman 22-20 M Chikramane Malati bihag and bihag.

AHMEDABAD-BARODA 352.09m.

7-0 Mangal prabhat 7-5 Salutation 7-15 B Shah Geets 7-30 Programme 7 32 N Kikani Bhairav 8-30 Folk songs 9-0 B Mehta Kavya gan 9-15 For children G 10-0 Music 10-30 C Shinde Sitar 11-45 V Shukla Todi 12-30 Variety 13-10 Geets 13-30 Stage songs 13-45 Today's artist 14-0 Bharituhari Stage play 17-30 C Shinde Sitar 17-45 V Shukla Raga purvi 18-0 Locals 18-5 B Mehta G geets 18-15 Geets 18-30 For villages 19-30 Regl news 19-30 For workers 20-15 Topical talk music 20-30 News reel 20-45 Sitar 21-15 Vikramovarshiya 21-45 B Shah Geets 22-0 N Kikani Malkauns.

POONA, 325m.

7-0 Mangal prabhat 7-15 Programme 7-20 Usha Watve Vocal 7-45 V R Desai Bhajan 8-15 S Jajbahar Flute 8-45 L music 9-0 N Sarnaik Kabiri bhajravi 9-30 For children 11-45 Khadashtak by S P Joshi M 13-0 Flute 13-15 V R Desai L music 13-30 N Sarnaik Gaud sarang 17-30 S K Vaidya Bhimpalas 17-50 V V Dhopate 18-10 Locals 18-30 For villages M 19-20 Regl news 19-30 'Bhau-beej' M 20-15 Letters' replies 20-30 News reel 20-45 Bhakti bhav 21-15 S K Vaidya Malkauns 21-30 L music 21-45 Usha Watve Vocal 22-0 N Sarnaik Bihagda.

RAJKOT, 329.7m.

7-0 Mangal swar 7-5 Prayer and prog. 7-15 L Vocal 7-30 G Q Khan Vocal 8-30 Bhajans 9-30 20 questions G 17-30 L Vocal 17-45 Vocal 18-0 Swar vahini 18-15 Roop swaroop 18-30 Locals 18-35 Geets 18-50 For villages 19-20 Regl news 19-30 For villages 19-45 L vocal 20-15 Talk 20-30 News reel 20-45 Geets 21-15 Vikramorvashiya 21-30 B Molia Akshayapatra G 21-45 G K Khan Cl vocal.

MADRAS, 319.1m.

6-50 Swagatam 6-55 Programme 7-0 AIR instrumentalists 7-30 Kadambam 8-0 T R Narayanswamy 13-0 AIR varya ghosti 13-30 Geetamanjari 13-50 Geetikaharam 14-10 Records 14-30 D Natarajan Music 15-0 N Kesi Flute 17-0 Tchaikowsky 17-30 S R Janakiraman 18-5 Regl news 18-15 Tamil play 18-45 Janaki Nathen Veena 19-30 Music 19-45 P V Lalita Vocal 20-30 M S Anantaraman Violin 21-0 C V K Murty Vocal 21-45 Mozarat.

VARIATIONS, 211.3m.

7-15 For children in Tamil 8-15 N N Pisharody Malayyalam play 8-30 Suprabhatam 8-45 Indo-Ceylon Express K 13-40 Geetamalika 14-0 Flute 14-15 For children in Telugu 17-50 Locals 18-5 Regl news 18-15 and 19-15 For villages 19-30 Listeners' letters in Telugu 20-30 News reel 21-15 UN speaks 21-30 Rasamayi 21-45 By requests.

RADIO CEYLON

25m—Good morning 7-30 BBC news 7-40 Album of favourite 8-0 Elite in records 8-30 Choice of people 9-0 Voice of Phrophecy 9-30 Story hour.

31m—5-30 p.m. Music 6-0 Sunday star 6-15 Home news 6-30 BBC news news talk 6-45 Broadway parade 7-0 Men behind melody 7-30 Waltzes of world 8-0 Amateur hour 8-30 Music of the nations 9-0 On Wings of song 9-30 Voice of prophecy 10-0 Greetings 10-15 Back to Bible 10-45 Music to dream by.

BBC: OVERSEAS SERVICE

(11.65m from 15-0 to 21-15; 19.91 and 13.92m from 15-0 to 23-45; 24.80m from 21-30 to 23-45)—15-0 Prokofiev records 15-15 Cwealth of song 16-0 Service 16-45 Sports 17-0 Hancock's ½ hour 17-30 Melody 18-45 For children 19-0 Globe spins' 19-45 Concerto 20-45 'I flew with Bismark' 21-15 B Braden 'Before I forget' 21-45 London forum 22-15 Golden strange 23-0 Service.

EASTERN SERVICE (16.93 13.82 m)—18-45 London calling Asia 19-30 For India 19-45 For women 20-0 Music 20-5 Science 20-15 For Pak 20-15 When the wind blows by D Lowe.

CHINESE DIG UP TWO SKELTONS OF DINOSAURS

By James Yapp

HONG KONG.

COMMUNIST China is intensifying its archaeological explorations and research.

During the past few months Communist Chinese archaeological workers have made some interesting discoveries in the provinces of Sinkiang, Yunnan, Hunan, Shantung, Shansi, Heilungkiang, and Kiangsu.

In Sinkiang province, they are to make a further research on the Thousand Buddha Caves and ancient walled cities which have been discovered in the province.

The most recent archaeological find was unearthed in Yunnan province where incomplete skeletons of two dinosaurs were found in a village in the south-western part of the province.

According to an official report, the fossils date back 100 million years.

Slavery Relief

In the same province, Han Dynasty (206 B. C.—220 A. D.) relics of the Bronze Age or the period between the Bronze and Iron age have been discovered.

These include "several hundred items of bronze ware, pottery, stone and bone articles."

AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID THAT "ONE BRONZE LID DEPICTS A YI NATIONAL MINORITY WOMAN CHIEFTAIN SUPERVISING THE WORK OF HER SLAVES. THIS SHOWS THAT AT THAT TIME, SLAVERY FLOURISHED AMONG THE YI NATIONALITY."

In Hunan province, "well-preserved" coffins and other wooden items of the Warring States Period (403-B. C.—221 B. C.) have been excavated. Communist Chinese scientists are now studying the wood-preserving methods which existed more than 2,000 years ago. They are also doing research on a kind of putty found encrusted on the wood.

Statues, Bells

While salvaging a ship in the Yangese River in Hupeh province workers came across four bronze statues of Buddha and three bronze bells.

These relics have since been indentified by Communist Chinese scientists who claimed the statues were cast between 1522 and 1577 and the bells "in the 20th year of Emperor Chi Lung in the Ching Dynasty (1761)."

In southern Shansi province, relics of the Early Stone Age were unearthed in Kuwo and Hsiangfen counties. These included chipped stone articles and stone fragments and vertebrate fossils.

Old Junk

A 570-year-old sailing junk was dug up in Liangshan county of Shantung province. The area has been identified as the bed of a dried-up river.

According to an official description, the junk made of cedar wood, has 13 cabins. It is 51 feet long, 10 feet wide and about six feet deep.

An iron anchor inscribed "made in the 5th year of Hung Wu" (1372 A. D.) and 214 other items were found in the junk.

Among the items were "well-preserved iron knives and iron helmets, a small brass canon, arrow heads, spear heads, horse saddles, stirrups and copper coins inscribed with dates."

In Northeast China, a rhinoceros fossil of the late quaternary period was found in a deep pit near Tsitsihar.

The fossil has been identified as belonging to a species that existed 25,000 years ago but which became extinct 10,000 years ago, and "were usually adapted to land life in the frigid zone."

SOVIET PLAUDITS FOR AMERICAN ORCHESTRA

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

WHAT many Europeans regard as the most effective American diplomatic team ever sent to Europe and behind the "Iron Curtain" completed its mission in London.

The 107-man mission wore the tails and white ties so familiar in diplomatic circles, but they played beautiful music instead of talking.

They were the members and two leaders of the Boston Symphony Orchestra who ended the longest tour in the great orchestra's 75-year history.

They gave 2, concerts in nineteen cities in thirteen countries, including Soviet Russia where critics wrote of their "masterly virtuousity," of their "irreproachable precision" and of the "rare beauty" of the orchestra's tone.

It was the first American orchestra to perform in Communist Russia which happened to be the native land of three of the members of the Orchestra.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

MONKEYS OUTSTRIP MEN IN AIR TRAVEL

By Ted Honderich

What do you do when 300 monkeys escape and take over an entire plane in mid-ocean? Or when a panther breaks loose? 'Try not to panic,' say the airlines to animal attendants.

NEW YORK.

"FROM time to time it is advisable to speak to the gibbons and anthropoid apes."

You may find that friendly advice a little startling, but it's just one of the instructions given to airlines flight crews on how to get along with their passengers.

But don't cancel your seat reservation in a huff—the airlines aren't being sarcastic about customers. They're really talking about monkeys.

Because monkey business is big business these days.

In fact, counting the simians as well as endless thousands of tropical fish, chicks and canaries, more non-human passengers than people are carried in the planes of some major airlines.

This state of affairs, of course influences airlines to make sure four-footed passengers travel in comfort.

Why alienate paying customers?

It has been suggested that animals get better treatment than people.

Each airline issues a manual to its employees on their care.

One direction of the Royal Dutch Airlines, noted above, tells the crew to strike up the occasional conversation with the flying gibbons and anthropoid apes.

It is difficult to tell how large a business in animal cargo the airlines are doing.

Revenue from animal cargo is not usually separated from general cargo revenue in their books.

British Overseas Airways Corp., according to David Williams, cargo officer at Idlewild airport here, receives 15 per cent of its cargo revenue from animal carrying.

That means an annual business of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Animals Pay

ANIMAL travellers are carried in the baggage-holds of scheduled passenger flights.

On scheduled all-cargo flights and on special charter flights.

To charter an airplane and bring 1,500 monkeys from New Delhi to New York, for manufacture of Salk polio vaccine, costs in the neighbourhood of $20,000.

A ticket for your pooch on a scheduled flight from Vancouver to Toronto, if he weighs about 40 pounds will be about dol. 25.

You can bring a racehorse from London for about dol. 1,500 or a 250 pound crocodile from Nairobi, Africa, for $390.

JUST ABOUT EVERY CREATURE THAT WALKS, SWIMS OR FLIES TAKES THE AIRLINES THESE DAYS.

In addition to rather mundane passengers like racehorses and championship bulls, there are assorted exotic beasts, strange fish, rare birds and even insects—Noah's ark has sprouted wings.

Here is a list of the creatures Pan American World Airlines, by no means the largest animal carrier, flew into Idlewild from across the Atlantic last year. 163 horses, two cows, one bull, 135 pigs, two bears, 27 chimpanzees, two hedgehogs, 12 wildcats, one pygmy hippo, 1,127 mink, 2,700 dogs, 2,000,000 canaries, 6,000,000 chicks, two anteaters, millions of tropical fish and one kiwi.

Currently, because they are needed for the making and testing of Salk polio vaccine, more monkeys than any other animal come by air.

They travel in large cages and enjoy about as much space per pound as human passengers.

As in the case of other animal shipments, there are special attendants aboard all flights to feed and water the passengers.

Monkeys Fly

As you might expect, the monkey-flying business is likely to become a little hectic at times.

Near Christmas, 1954, there was a Salk monkey, afterwards named Harry, en route from India to Indianapolis.

At Idlewild during a stopover, Harry and four companions escaped from their cages and set off to explore the sprawling airport.

Men with nets captured three of the monkeys after a day.

A week later a special monkey trap accounted for the fourth.

But Harry had seen the trap work on his last companion.

Whenever it was set for him, he held open the trapdoor with one paw and neatly reached inside with the other to extract the food placed there for bait.

He settled down in the Royal Dutch Airlines' cargo warehouse and lived there six months.

His retreat was in the maze of pipes high on the ceiling.

He lived on stolen lunches and the tidbits offered by soft-hearted airport people.

At the end of six months, workers who had lost their lunches to Harry were about to take drastic action.

But Harry died.

There have been a number of other monkey escapes.

One Pan American crew was crossing the Atlantic when 300 jibbering simians broke loose.

They took over the entire airplane, except for the cockpit.

A reception committee was on hand at Idlewild to greet the flight.

When the plane landed the committee stood agape.

Peering from each window of the plane was a solemn, rubbernecking monkey.

The loads of small monkeys used for the vaccine need relatively little attention in flight.

Larger monkeys are more of a problem. An entry in the BOAC animal manual explains the odd instructions to do with gibbons and anthropoid apes.

"THEY OFTEN PINE AND DIE UNLESS THEY HAVE SIGHT OF AND ATTENTION FROM HUMAN BEINGS OR COMPANIONS OF THEIR OWN SPECIES," IT STATES.

Almost all well-known racehorses are regular passengers.

One horse spent so much time in trans-Atlantic flights that Seaboard and Western Airlines might well have considered checking him out as a co-pilot.

Noah's Ark

Nathoo, owned by the Aga Khan, crossed the ocean three times in a month in 1948.

He ran in the Irish derby, flew to the U.S. for the Belmont stakes and then flew back home to England.

Then the Aga Khan sold him to a U.S. breeder and Nathoo took to the air again.

Racing stables have utilised the flying Noah's arks in another neat manner.

"No! No! James!—'Will you take wine, Sir?—not 'How about a drop of red lizzie?'"

Using Trans-World Airlines, for example, a stable may pick out a U.S. racetrack where the weather has been wet and a good purse is offered.

Then, overnight, the canny stable may fly in a "murder" entry, a horse that runs well on a wet track.

Elephants

Among the rarer beasts which have flown, usually en route to zoos or animal dealers, are elephants.

In 1949 Seaboard and Western picked up a load of six baby elephants in Singapore and set out for New York.

After stopping off in Iceland, where they caused an understandable stir among the Icelanders the six elephants continued on to Idlewild.

There they refused to budge from the plane and airport personnel couldn't do much about it.

All the blandishments of Jungle Jennu, famous animal trainer, were needed to get them disembarked.

Elephants, by the way, are apparently gregarious creatures and often become exceedingly nervous when left alone in strange quarters.

As you might imagine, a nervous elephant in an airplane is something to get nervous about.

To counteract this state of affairs, a hen is now placed in the elephant stall on all flights.

The hen usually perches on the elephant's head and both passengers travel calmly.

Although not the smallest, baby chicks are beyond doubt the youngest creatures ever to take to the air.

They require no feeding or watering for the first 72 hours after hatching. To save expense, they are flown during that time.

Wild Life

Almost all wild creatures, from lions to Gila monsters, python snakes to wombats, have travelled by air. (There have also been mosquitoes for research and lady bugs on their way to eat other insects on Florida farmers' crops). In June, 1955, a Pan American World Airlines pilot killed a deadly snake which escaped over the ocean when a crate broke open.

On another flight, a panther broke loose from its cage during a stormy trip.

For some reason, the panther permitted himself to be chased back into the cage by an attendant with a broomstick. (One manual offers this hopeful bit of advice to its flight crew in case of such escapes: "Above all, try not to panic.")

Most animals are able to stand high altitudes, where air is thin, without difficulty.

Even in unpressurized planes no special precautions need be taken, up to about 10,000 feet.

Bulldogs, however, and certain other "dome-headed" dogs do not breathe well at high altitudes.

BOAC once provided equipment similar to an oxygen tent for a bulldog crossing the Atlantic.

When the passenger had trouble breathing, he was hurried to the oxygen tent.

As you might expect, there have been a number of blessed events in transit, despite airline attempts to spot pregnant animals beforehand.

An 85-pound bull calf was born over the Caribbean, at about 5,000 feet.

ONE HARASSED ATTENDANT WAS FACED WITH 12 MATERNITY CASES IN A PLANELOAD OF 700 MONKEYS ON A FLIGHT FROM SINGAPORE TO LONDON.

For fish there are plastic bags filled with water and secured inside boxes.

There are also "animal hotels" for accommodating passengers at larger airports.

At Amsterdam there is one with hot and cold running water.

Better Care

Seaboard and Western, the pioneer on this continent in animal carrying, has a special sticker which it attaches to animal crates and cages.

Printed in bright red and yellow, it commands: "Handle With Love."

You may think that the pert stewardess on your last flight catered to your desires more fully than an attendant on an animal trip looks after his passengers.

But you probably weren't offered the food closest to your heart, despite the good service.

Frogs, toads and salamanders fare better.

The BOAC manual informs its animal attendants that "small cockroaches and flies are a delicacy they appreciate."

COPYRIGHT

It was a big day for seven-weeks-old Susan. She was shown to the public at London Zoo for the first time.
And Susan has quite a story to tell. After she was born, she was deserted by her mother, Nepti. So, the Zoo called in a foster mother—a Boxer dog, who fed Susan for a week.
A tiger with bib! But Susan isn't all that concerned. The bib is worn to prevent her soiling her fur.

JAZZ MAKES BIG HIT IN MOSCOW

Chronicle Correspondent
MOSCOW.

BOTH the weather and the music have been unusual in Moscow the past few months—it's been real cool in both departments.

Ten thousand youngsters a night, ignoring topcoat weather, filled the Gorky Park open-air theatre to stomp with the Polish "Blue Jazz" Band.

Another group of satellite swingsters from Hungary and a Norwegian variety company also set the boots and sandals tapping in Moscow this summer.

Local Jazz maestros Leonid Utyosov and Eddy Rozner have played to capacity houses at the Hermitage Summer Theatre.

After a decade of swinging low to avoid official displeasure, they've taking the down-beat with a new confidence, not having to keep watch for the censors over their shoulders.

Liberal Line

The Press has given space to pro-swing and Jazz critics tuned to the American invitation to the dance.

The Voice of America's "Music U.S.A." feature has scored such a heavy hooper with Soviet youngsters that the newspapers have been obliged to take note ("the endless recorded American Jazz broadcasts over the radio station in Tangiers.").

The young Communist League newspaper "Komsomol Pravda" has acknowledged the trend — and, apparently, a flood of requests—by publishing a photo of Duke Ellington captioned, "The talented bandleader and musician known in America as 'The King of Jazz'."

Now that the Soviets have seen the "long haired" side of American Jazz during the triumphal tour of "Porgy & Bess" they may be about ready to give Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong his long-sought chance to "blow my horn for those cats in Russia."

A Komsomol Pravda critic outlines the current "liberal" line on jazz this way:

DURING THE PAST TWO DECADES "JAZZ ABROAD DEVELOPED, ROUGHLY SPEAKING, ALONG TWO DIFFERENT PATHS—THAT OF TUNE AND MELODY AND THAT OF ECCENTRIC RHYTHM AND SOUND.

"If we take Gershwin's Jazz songs as an example of the first, then all and sundry boogie-woogies are an illustration of the second.

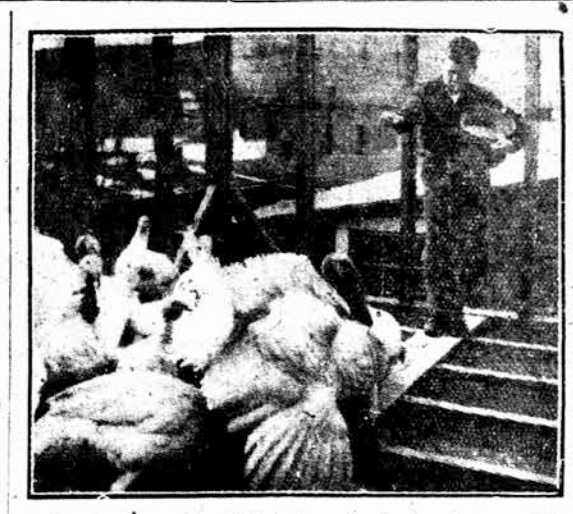
"The first is pleasing; the second, mostly repugnant."

U. S. Music

The Cultural Commissars haven't bought Bop or Elvis Presley.

They still have reservations about jazz.

But the reactionary Stalin-era music Czars have lost their heavy-handed grip.



Raising turkeys on Dr. Witten's farm by the boys involves taking turns feeding birds. The farm supplies milk, eggs and poultry for the "family" of 20 boys and the doctor.

The Dhoti Has Its Uses And Abuses

By Prabhakar Joglekar

I DO not know when and how the dhoti came into being. So I cannot say with a positive element of certainty who invented the dhoti.

But, still, I can venture to say it must have been some woman, who in her peculiar 'feminine wishful thinking,' must have invented the dhoti.

Perhaps, she wanted to torment man by making him wear this dreadful thing in and out of season and thus have the satisfaction of scoring one point over man. Poor men!

The dhoti brings a novel idea in my mind.

Dhoti can and does act as the most natural check upon the unruly feelings and emotions of man.

But the happiest thing is, since the time of introduction of the dhoties and also of the saris, both have been marching together.

They will continue to do so in the years to come.

★

Any way, it is from this point of view that the dhoties and the saris could presumably be regarded as close friends and yet bitter enemies.

How? You see now. The sari belongs to a woman whereas the dhoti belongs to a man. All of us know a modern woman is she who, necessarily and literally puts up a brave fight with her man for one reason or another, for anything and everything coming out from him.

If she does not do this, she will be looked upon as an old fashioned woman.

But our modern men are equally shrewd.

They are, so to speak more than a match for women in many ways.

They are, so to speak more wisely given up the wearing of the dhoti and have taken to trousers.

So one can easily see that putting on trousers in a hot country like India is not the direct result of the blind imitation of the foreigners.

This magical switchover from dhoti to trousers is the creation of our modern mens' fertile imagination.

★

The dhoti has some other bright sides too.

Here are some.

Like the sari, the dhoti does not make a man feel uneasy.

On the contrary it lends him additional smartness and ease.

The woman cannot tuck up her sari as much as she pleases.

But a man can do the same with his dhoti as much as he wants to and carry on his work with more comfort.

Do we not see some of our brothers doing this graceful act even in a crowded place?

Our farmers, too, do the same.

To come to the point, there is nothing striking or wonderful if a man tucks up his dhoti.

★

But if a woman does the same with her sari, people make faces at her.

Indeed! Strange are the ways of our wonderful modern world!

But nothing amused me more than my friend's remarks about dhoti, who said 'If the sari is regarded as a wife, the dhoti could safely be regarded as the husband of the sari.'

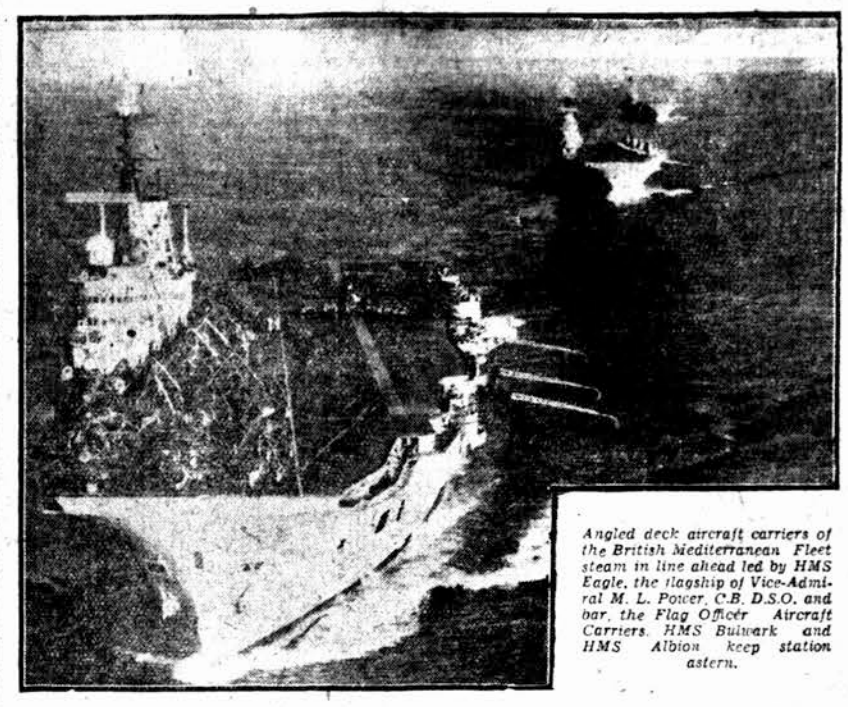
Is not it funny but true?

My friend continued, "Naturally, therefore, as and when the two happen to come together they are bound to be productive, and make the problem of increased population of India graver than what it is now."

My friend concluded: "But,

(Continued on page 14 col. 1)

ANGLED DECK CARRIERS



Angled deck aircraft carriers of the British Mediterranean Fleet steam in line ahead led by HMS Eagle, the flagship of Vice-Admiral M. L. Power, C.B. D.S.O. and bar, the Flag Officer Aircraft Carriers. HMS Bulwark and HMS Albion keep station astern.

REJUVENATION FOR AIR ARM

By PAUL D. DAVIS

A continual war, employing the latest aircraft and weapons of the United States Air Force, is being fought in the skies over Eglin Air Force Base in U.S.

The enemy in this war is an elusive foe known as obsolescence, an implacable destroyer that knocks out more aircraft than are ever lost in combat.

Obsolescence—the process of aging and becoming outmoded—is the price of the accelerating research and development activity that has completely transformed the air force of world's leading military powers in the decade since the end of World War II.

The propeller-driven fighters and bombers that dominated aerial combat throughout that war are museum pieces today, and even the sleek Sabrejects and Russian Mig's that tangled in the skies over Korea four and five years ago have been supplanted by sleeker, faster jets.

Possibly the most spectacular victim of obsolescence is the giant B-36 intercontinental bomber that is still the backbone of our Stratagic Air Command.

The B-36, which has flown thousands of simulated missions all over the world but has never dropped a bomb on enemy territory, is on the way out.

Its successor is the B-52 all-jet bomber.

There are those who believe that the B-52, in its turn, will become outmoded by still higher-performance planes, or possibly by unmanned missiles, without ever being called on to strike at an enemy target.

By any rational standard, that would be a most desirable outcome.

It would mean that the B-52 had succeeded in its primary mission, which is deterrence.

The theory is that no nation aware of the certain retaliatory power packed into the B-52 will dare to start a war.

The theory of deterrence is valid, of course, only as long as the weapons designed to implement it are capable of striking through to the centres of enemy power.

Big Punch

Eglin Air Force base, with its bombing and gunnery ranges and ground facilities, its thousands of scientists, technicians and pilots, exists for the primary purpose of insuring that this country's air arm retains its superior punch.

"We say that we have the biggest of everything in the air force at Eglin, including the biggest liars," said an officer at the Command.

Visitors arriving at Eglin by plane, which is the way most of them do arrive, see parked below them just about every plane now being produced for the air force.

The B-52 and B-36 intercontinental bombers are there, the fat transport and tanker planes, the beautifully poised B-47 medium bomber, the new B-66 light bomber, and almost the entire family of fabulous jet interceptors, including the supersonic F-100 and F-102.

Navy and marine planes may be there, too, and the aircraft of friendly foreign countries.

All these aircraft, with their component armament and electronic equipment, are at Eglin for one purpose—testing.

The tests at Eglin are designed to prove, under all conceivable conditions of use, the operational suitability of the new equipment, and to work out new tactics and operating procedures.

The new plane arriving at Eglin can be compared with raw recruit arriving at military camp—both have a lot of testing and training ahead of them before they will be ready for combat.

After months of test, the results are compiled and the verdict pronounced.

The plane is classified as standard, if it can take its place in the mission of the nation's air arm, or limited standard if it shows real promise but needs further development.

If it fails entirely to meet the standards set for it, it is marked off as obsolete.

"Proof by test" is the motto of the Air Proving Ground Command.

Today's military aircraft must be built to perform in all the extremes of climate that can be found in the world.

A bomber may function perfectly under temperate weather conditions, but at 65 degrees below zero some vital part may fail.

One way to find out is to fly the bomber to an area of bitter cold and see if it crashes.

Another way is to put it in a refrigerator on the ground and test it part by part.

Refrigerator

Eglin's climatic hangar is probably the biggest refrigerator in the world.

It can alternately qualify as the world's largest Turkish bath.

The climatic hangar is a vast barn of a building in which the temperature can be stabilized at any level from 65 below zero to 165 above.

Its main chamber is 200 by 250 feet and 70 feet high at the peak—large enough to house at one time a B-52 intercontinental bomber, a B-66 light jet bomber, a C-123 assault transport, a F-102 jet interceptor and numerous items of support equipment.

Engineers say they can do anything in the hangar except fly.

When "hot" testing is in progress, technicians who intend to remain in the hangar for any length of time must wear air-conditioned suits, connected by hose to a central cooling system.

In addition to the main test chamber, the hangar has, for small equipment tests, a hot room, cold room, desert room, jungle room, tropic-marine room, refrigerated strato-chamber, engine test cell and an all-weather room that creates snow, hail, sleet, sandstorms, duststorms, hurricanes or floods on demand.

Although the giant test hangar has made it possible, for most purposes, to bring the climate to the plane instead of the plane to the climate, missions must still be flown to Ladd Air Force base near the Arctic Circle, for cold-weather flight tests in extreme cold. Eglin crews fly these missions.

WEST MUST TAKE UP CHALLENGE OF ASIA

EAST of Suez for 7,000 miles range the newly awakened nations whose 700 million Asians are steering their wobbly way between Communist and Western blocs.

By

William Stevenson

I have just toured this exciting neutrality zone between rival ideologies.

My notebooks are crammed with statistics. My head buzzes with expert opinions, each one different.

Neither figures nor judgments can reduce one-third of humanity to a convenient blueprint for the future.

Yet for some reason, alarmed by the slow Asian drift toward Communism, we think of this vast area as a place of jungles and slit-eyed men who all conform rather like the uniform regiments of Communist Chinese.

They are instead immensely varied.

They live in a world so colorful that Rome and Paris seem tame.

All they have in common is a suddenly awakened desire to advance as independent nations.

They are mostly peasants.

The West gave them time to think by conquering such enemies as disease and hunger.

We have helped them with education.

They spend time reading the works of Communist Chinese leader Mao Tse-tung, or Lenin and Marx.

This is perhaps alarming but hardly surprising.

Young people in the two most powerful Asian neutrals, India and Japan, want to learn everything and so they read Communist as well as Western literature.

Because nobody can learn everything, it's the simpler ideas that stick in their minds—and so they are inclined to regard the West as colonialist and the Russians as the great champions of revolt against imperialism.

Red Offensive

Today the Soviet Union and its massive partner in Asia, China, are conducting an offensive to win the hearts and minds of this great assembly of states.

I HAVE WATCHED THIS STRUGGLE IN THE REMOTE HIMALAYAN KINGDOMS OF AFGHANISTAN AND NEPAL. IN THE BUSTLING INDUSTRIAL CITIES OF NEW JAPAN, IN THE SLEEPY SECRET PLACES OF CAMBO-

"I've often wondered why this little peg was stuck in the bottom of the boat!"

DIA AND AMONG THE MALAYAN REBELS AGAINST BRITISH RULE.

I followed Soviet leaders Bulganin and Kruschev through South-east Asia and saw Muslims, Hindus and Buddhists applaud their attacks against Western colonialism.

If we respond to the Soviet challenge with good sense and confidence, Asia stands to benefit.

But the tendency is to be defeatist.

Burmese View

The U.S. alone, for instance, now spends 58 per cent of all foreign aid on the Far East, five times as much as five years ago.

Some $10,000,000,000 in U.S. funds have been used to help Asia since World War II ended, enough to give one year's income for every small family in the world's most overcrowded area.

Yet the decline in U. S. popularity is unmistakable.

This is partly blamed on the fact that three-quarters of this U.S. aid props up military regimes in South Korea, Formosa and South Viet Nam.

Another reason, and not a fair one, was given when I was in Burma, by the widely respected Rangoon morning paper, Nation.

It said, "American assistance was administered by small-time politicians and low-grade technicians who left little in the way of achievement but much in the way of ill will and disgust."

But there are deeper reasons for suspicion and dislike of the West.

It is hard to convince many Asians that the Big Three of the West, Britain, France and the U.S., are not conspirators in a plot to perpetuate colonialism.

When issues arise like India's claim to the Portuguese colony of Goa, of Indonesia's claim to islands in New Guinea, the West has a tendency to cling together in support of imperialist viewpoints.

While I was in Japan the great political controversy of the day, raged around the future of Okinawa, once a part of the Japanese empire and now occupied by some of the biggest U.S. forces in the Far East.

Death Railway

But the Suez crisis, more than anything else, has forced the British to say with obvious reluctance that they cannot entirely dissolve their empire and its accompanying military bases until questions of military security can be settled.

It's easy to talk in broad terms about the present struggle in Asia.

One is tempted to paint the picture in poster colours.

IT IS REALLY RATHER SMALL INCIDENTS, HOWEVER, THAT INFLUENCE AND GREATLY ALTER AFFAIRS IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD WHERE SPIRITUAL VALUES COUNT FOR A GREAT DEAL.

Some personal experiences better illustrate this.

I travelled back over a short stretch of that infamous wartime railroad built by white prisoners of the Japanese in Thailand (then called Siam).

Here 40,000 British, Australian and Dutch prisoners died.

Almost every railroad tie is a tombstone.

It took the white coolies a year to drive what was then called "the railway of death" some 240 miles through dense jungle.

Today those steel tracks are almost entirely lost in giant teak trees and thick undergrowth.

Sometimes the jungle clears and you glimpse from the air the chimney of a rusting Japanese locomotive.

Graves of 7,000 men, all the bodies that were recovered, lie behind hibiscus hedges at Kanchanaburi. Carved on the tombstones are the words "a soldier known only to God."

Now our reaction to this sight is one of great pity mingled with loathing for the Japanese who were responsible.

New Angle

But to understand forces at work today in Asia, you have to appreciate how the Siamese feel about it.

"We saw how white men could not resist hunger and disease as well as ourselves," I was told at one wayside halt where villagers danced along dusty tracts with ther bamboo poles slung with panniers of rich and fruit.

"We saw that Japan, an Asian nation like ourselves, could actually beat the Westerner."

Now come with me to Malaya where I talked recently with the chief minister - Tengku Abdul Rahman.

"MALAYANS HAVE NOT FORGOTTEN THAT JAPANESE TROOPS BEAT THE BRITISH," HE SAID, EXPLAINING ONE FACTOR IN THE DETERMINED DRIVE TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE.

When Japanese armies overran Indo-China, that French colony's varied peoples saw that France could not protect them, either.

The same was true for the Dutch in Java.

Bit by bit, peoples in all these lands are gaining self-assurance.

But many have to pass through a difficult time where they feel it necessary to assert themselves.

Sometimes this takes the form of fierce warfare.

Nothing could have been more violent than the guerilla war waged in North Indo-China by Communist troops led by Ho Chi Minh.

At first the French could not take it seriously.

Confidence

When they were finally driven out of Indo-China and, incidentally, out of the Far East altogether, the victory gave great confidence to millions of Asians who were not Communists.

This was also true in Korea where Red Chinese troops prevented Gen. MacArthur from carrying out his threat to march with United Nations' forces to the North Korean border.

Later I went into North Indo-China to villages which had succored Communist guerillas and obeyed Ho Chi Minh's orders for several years.

Ho Chi Minh said to me. "Do not underestimate our peoples' urge for knowledge."

Nearer

Well, I saw what he meant in a remote jungle village where children and adults were learning to read and write.

They had built a small wooden hut.

Their notepaper was made up of the white margins from old newspapers and they had to share pencils.

The Russians have learned from our mistakes.

And they have powerful allies in China who think and speak with Asian backgrounds.

When Nikita Kraschev, Communist party secretary, stands before an Asian audience his skin is just as white as the rest of us.

His dress in European, his language is foreign and strange.

HE CANNOT BRIDGE THE GULF BETWEEN EAST AND WEST. HE HAS A ROUGHNESS OF MANNER, THOUGH A DIRECTNESS OF SPEECH AND WORDS THAT ARE BLUNT.

HIS CLOTHES ARE WORKADAY. ASIANS ACCEPT HIM.

In recent months I have seen scores of little Kruschevs hustling around the so-called neutral capitals of Asia.

They live humbly, they make themselves unobstrusive and many speak local dialects.

They make mistakes, too.

It will be a long time before Russia recovers prestige in Burma after recently bungling a barter deal that resulted in tons of unwanted cement being dumped on Rangoon wharves.

The fact is, however, that the Communist bloc is able to absorb many surplus commodities which Asian countries have difficulty selling abroad.

Foreign Aid

The simple truth is that the Western capitalist system finds it hard to compete with this form of Communist trading.

Russia provides badly needed capital goods in return for surplus primary products that are otherwise difficult to sell.

This is far more popular in Asia than American offers of consumer goods and competing farm surplus produce.

The West has made a mistake, in the opinion of many experts, by entering this new form of competition determined to offer money and gifts as the quickest way of winning friends.

This led to a mentality illustrated for me by the Indonesian Vice - President, Mohammed Hatta, who said when we met in Djakarta: "Now is the time for us to secure foreign aid because the great powers are fighting each other to grant loans."

Other Governments have tried to play East against West, hoping to milk both sides for assistance.

"Now they are fighting with ploughshares, why should we not become a theatre of the new warfare?"

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A Korean farm-wife tosses rice kernals into the air to let the wind blow away the chaff.

By

A. V. SHARMA

Sai Baba, The Great Mystic Of Shirdi

IN THE BHAGAVADGITA, LORD KRISHNA TELLS ARJUNA THAT WHENEVER THERE IS DECLINE OF RIGHTEOUSNESS AND UNRIGHTEOUSNESS IS ON THE ASCENT, FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE VIRTUOUS, FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF THE EVIL-DOERS AND FOR THE RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DHARMA, HE IS BORN IN THE HUMAN FORM FROM AGE TO AGE.

True to these words great sages and saints have been born now and then all over the world, as divine messengers bringing in their wake light and hope for the suffering humanity.

Sai Baba of Shirdi is one in the long line of such sages and divine messengers.

He lived in the middle of the last century in the Ahmednagar District of the Bombay State.

Details about his birth and parentage are not known.

That he was wandering from place to place in his young days in quest of a suitable quiet place for carrying on his mission is evident from the fact that one day he suddenly appeared at the small obscure village of Shirdi, when he was just sixteen.

Neem Tree

From then onwards finding his environment congenial for the task, he fixed it as his residence.

At first he resided under a neem tree, but finally moved to a small mosque near by.

None could however say whether he was practising any sadhanas, or whether he was a great holy man.

But one day when he lighted his lamp with water for want of oil, and kept it burning all night, he caused a flutter among the local people.

He also nursed the sick and treated patients free with his own medicine and effected wonder cures.

After some time he adopted a changed method of treating patients that is, instead of administering medicine, he gave them UDHI from the perpetual fire he was having in his place, which not only cured their ailments but also gave them peace of mind.

Holy Centre

Thus he became gradually a centre of attraction drawing crowds from far and near.

High officials, zamindars, and people of status often visited him to pay homage, which transformed the small neglected village into a holy place.

The poor fakir became a very important personage and he was treated as a prince, much against his will, with all pomp and paraphernalia.

But all these ceremonials and the large income that was pouring into his place had no effect on him and he continued to live his old life, with all humility, holy poverty and non-attachment.

ON THE OTHER HAND, HE SHONE AS A GREAT SAGE AND A MAHAPURUSHA, READY TO SERVE THE HUMANITY THAT SOUGHT HIS HELP.

Sai Baba had no school education and did not know to read or write.

He had also no name except the one given by his devotees viz., Sai Baba meaning "Saintly father."

But he exhibited an uncanny knowledge about mundane things, scriptures, customs and usages, and of school and college studies, both ancient and modern.

He could easily discourse on them to clear the doubts of even many learned persons on religion and metaphysics.

Uplift

The life of Sai Baba was one of pure service and sacrifice.

He was alike to the poor and rich, man or woman, boy or girl, young or old, and treated all of them who came to him as his own children, irrespective of caste or creed.

For over fifty years he lived in Shirdi ceaselessly engaged in his mission of alleviating human suffering, in whatever form he found it.

Though he gave by his innate powers material and temporal help to those who approached him, he always had his eye in lifting them up spiritually and towards higher thoughts of libertaion from earthly bondage.

He spread far and wide his message of love, mutual tolerance and compassion for all.

He preached his message by simple examples of everyday occurrence.

Disciples

He taught the mystery of oneness of all religion and showed the right path leading to universal peace and contentment.

He drew his disciples from all walks of life.

Sometimes he used to work miracles to infuse strength of conviction in the minds of his devotees.

He easily controlled the natural elements such as wind and rain to the astonishment of his devotees.

He saved many of his devotees from trouble and imminent disaster through his foresight.

He has thus created a cult, the essence of which is "Faith in God, in Baba, and in one's Guru, and perfect surrender to Him with love, faith and sacrifice."

His infinite love and compassion to his devotees are reflected in his following sayings:-

"My eye (or vigilant supervision) is ever on those who love me. If one ever meditates on me, repeats my name, sings my deeds and thus transforms into me, one's Karma is destroyed."

"I am (Baktha paradeena) the bond slave of my devotee. I love devotion. I am formless and everywhere, why should you fear when I am here."

"Place your entire faith in my words and your object will be realised." "My tomb will speak and move with those who make me their refuge."

"Ask for my grace, seek and find it, knock and it will open for you."

Even now after his Samadhi, his ardent devotees who are innumerable, are gathering at his feet, as they did while he was alive. They find contentment, joy and peace through the knowledge resulting from practising the universal love and devotion taught by him, knowing and believing that Sri Sai Baba is still with us and alive in spirit.

At the time of his samadhi in October 1918, at Shirdi, he had already discovered a number of ardent devotees who could spread truthfully his great message in the line in which he had taught, to the benefit of the common folk of the country.

Since then, his disciples have opened centres of 'Baba worship' in many places, chief among them being the Temple of All India Sai Samaj, started and built by the untiring energies of Narasimhaswamy in Madras.

Kesaviah

Another devotee and a chosen disciple of Sai Baba is S. B. Kesaviah, now in Madras doing Sri Baba's wonderful work in his own simple, but sublime way.

Kesaviah came to be known to the public when he was working as a Sub Registrar at Penukonda in the Anantapur District.

During this period he was performing his usual weekly Thursday pooja to Sai Baba which began to draw large crowd of Bakthas.

With public co-operation the temple was completed and was opened by an ex-Minister of Madras Government, Sitharama Reddy, on 23rd May, 1948.

Soon after, Kesaviah was transfered as a Sub-registrar in Madras, and he now continues his noble work from that city.

Sai cult has become a powerful factor especially among students of Madras and has weaned them from linguistic exuberance which has tarnished the fair name of other States. His gospel of love and 'one world' is a dynamic force for peace.

Image of a deity inside one of the Karla caves.

NORTH POLE HAS SHIFTED

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

THAT point designated on most maps as the north magnetic pole now is recognised only as the "dip" pole. A point near Thule on the west coast of Greenland, several hundred miles from the magnetic pole on maps, is accepted as the ward the centre of earth.

At the "dip" pole in Ellesmere Land, near the joint U.S. Canadian air station at Resolute Bay, the magnetic needle points straight downward toward the centre of the earth.

Up to a few years ago it was considered a mathematical point, unique on earth.

Now, however, it has been demonstrated that it shifts a great deal and the straight dip may be found anywhere in an area of several hundred square miles around Resolute Bay.

This region, says Dr. Alvin G. McWish of the U.S. Bureau of Standards, one of the country's foremost experts on magnetism, is not the true magnetic pole, although it would appar so to any observer at or near the surface of the earth.

It would be quite different to an observer stationed on the moon and looking at the earth with complete objectivity.

Cosmic Rays

Such an observer, it could be assumed, is watching the path of cosmic rays, the extremely powerful particles showered constantly on earth from outer space and whose total energy is equal to that of the total of starlight reaching this planet.

These particles, many of them nuclei of heavy atoms, are deflected by the planet's magnetism as they approach the earth.

They tend to concentrate at the point near Thule, now accepted as the true magnetic pole, and not around the "dip pole."

Actually, at the true pole itself, the needle would not point straight down.

Its vertical inclination is influenced everywhere by local variations in the earth's surface, such as mountains containing magnetic material.

If the surface of the planet were perfectly smooth the two poles would be identical.

The situation in the Antarctic is approximately the same with the supposed magnetic pole, located in the middle of Victoria Land, now recognised as only the "dip pole."

So far as known, nobody ever has visited the actual south magnetic pole but its precise point can be calculated from the position of the north magnetic pole.

New Effort

A major effort during the coming International Geophysical Year will be made to clear up the highly complex field of the earth's magnetism, with observing stations quite close to all four poles.

IT IS RECOGNISED THAT THE APPARENT MAGNETIC FIELD OF THE EARTH—THAT DESIGNATED BY COMPASS NEEDLES AND, UNTIL RECENTLY, THE BASIS OF MUCH OF NAVIGATION—HAS SHIFTED MARKEDLY DURING GEOLOGICAL TIME DUE TO INFLUENCES NOT YET CLEARLY UNDERSTOOD.

The actual shifting of the north magnetic "dip pole" first was observed by Canadian fliers over the Arctic a few years ago and it is now recognised that no actual mathematical point can be designated.

From time to time the needle may point straight downward almost anywhere within the general Ellesmere Land area, depending on largely unexplained shifts in local conditions.

But it is highly unlikely there will ever be any shift in the position of the true magnetic pole to which cosmic particles are attracted.

By

Leslie Balogh Bain

Russia Unloads Economic Blockbusters To Win Underdeveloped Nations

A survey by this reporter has shown that most of the Western salesmen in underdeveloped countries are still trying to sell finished products and consumer goods.

PARIS.

WHEN PRINCE NORODOM SIHANOUK OF CAMBODIA ARRIVED IN MOSCOW RECENTLY, HE WAS HANDED A LIST OF PLANTS, INSTALLATIONS, FACTORIES, MINES AND RAILROADS.

If Cambodia wanted any or all, the Prince was told, the Soviet Union was ready to supply the items on long-term, low-interest credit or for barter.

The list represented a dazzling display of economic blockbusters from the arsenal Russia is wielding against the West.

While Western statesmen debate a "bold, new approach" to the cold war, Russia organised an offensive which is gathering momentum in many vital parts of Asia, the Near East and Africa.

★

The Cambodian Prince was only one in a long line of leaders who are being lured from underdeveloped countries to learn about the hardly known Soviet organisation called Technoexport. Sources here, describing how the Soviet agency works, told how agents of the organisation are at work all over the world.

In Ceylon, Burma, India, Afghanistan, Iraq, Egypt, Syria, Laos, Cambodia, Indonesia, even in Latin American countries the smiling salesmen of Technoexport can be found with the ready fountainpen and order blanks on which the dates of payments are alluringly vague.

★

The list was so irresistible to Prince Sihanouk, that, pledging his country to brotherhood with the Soviet Union, he signed on the dotted line—as have many Asian leaders before and after him.

European economists believe that Technoexport's total contracts are nearing the $5,000,000,000 mark and at the present rate of expansion, Soviet industrial penetration of underdeveloped countries may exceed the total Western investment in these countries within five years.

A study of the Technoexport list reveals that the Russians work for a broad market.

Construction, equipment and materials offered include metalurgical mills and foundries, ore dressing works, steam and hydroelectric power plants complete with sub-stations and transmission lines and machine and machine-tool building plants.

Financing of these projects abroad are based on political consideration and according to Soviet as well as Western economists, Technoexport is a losing proposition.

The offers abroad are designed to undercut any commercial offers Western business men might make.

In most cases Soviet salesmen take payments in kind well above the prevailing market prices.

MOREOVER, UNITED NATIONS ECONOMISTS, WHO HAVE FOLLOWED SOVIET TRADE EXPANSION, SAY THAT MANY OF THE RAW MATERIALS THE SOVIET UNION TAKES IN PAYMENT ARE EARMARKED FOR RESALE AT LOSS OUTSIDE OF THE EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Thus, the losses on each transaction may be as high as 30 per cent.

Western nations, including the United States, have nothing with which to counter the fascinating Soviet offers.

★

A number of leaders of Asian countries who have signed up with Technoexport said frankly in interviews that they had no choice in the matter.

The West was not helping them sufficiently and the economic status quo in their countries was untenable.

FURTHERMORE, THEY SAID, THE WESTERN PRICES INCLUDED MILITARY ALLIANCES, WHICH THEY WERE UNWILLING TO ACCEPT IF FOR NO OTHER REASON THAN THAT THE MILITARISATION OF ASIA WOULD, IN THEIR VIEW, RESULT IN NEVER-ENDING SMALL AND MEDIUM-SIZED WARS AND REVOLUTIONS.

ANTIQUE TRADE PRESERVES RICH HERITAGE

BECAUSE the 18th century in England was a great "Age of Collections," a period of spacious, costly panelled rooms with imposing deep windows giving all the light possible, the country acquired rich stores of beauty.

A glance of the London "Connoisseur" of 1774 shows that the East India merchants were bringing back chinaware with which the women liked to embellish their closets and cabinets.

Fine, rich mahoganies were also reaching Britain from the Indies, to be fashioned and moulded into the graceful furniture with which 18th century England is associated.

If the whole concept of art patronage in Britain today has undergone a revolutionary change and the whole nature of collecting is different, yet there are still many men and women who try to preserve their heritage by collecting such important works of art of the 17th and 18th centuries which remain.

Outstanding

The British antique trade plays an important part in this cultural exercise; and difficult as it now is for dealers to find and acquire top quality furniture, pictures, silver and other art objects, the rules of supply and demand never seem to apply to the exhibits which they annually assemble at the Antique Dealers' Fair at Grosvenor House, London.

One of the most outstanding pieces of furniture at this year's Fair was a graceful example of an English commode in the French taste of date circa 1770, the drawer fronts being decorated with highly figured mahogany.

It is not without interest to know that, since it was last sold, this piece has recently returned from South Africa.

There is also another splendid commode of the Sheraton period.

It is in faded mahogany and satinwood, crossbanded in kingwood and of exceptional craftsmanship.

In the Adam period, outstanding examples of commodes were made in satinwood inlaid

This charming Derby porcelain figure of a Jewish pedler was on view at the Antique Dealers' Fair in London. The face is full of character, yet the figure has an exquisite air of delicacy. The mob cap is bound to the head with a piece of narrow ribbon and the neck fichu is half concealed by the cloak thrown back over the shoulders. A charming flowered petticoat is seen beneath the overdress and buckled shoes complete the picture. The piece is circa 1760.

with various woods and decorated with a variety of classical motifs, or with figures and scenes from classical mythology, all worked with the greatest skill.

Rare Bureau

The end of the 17th century saw great developments in Britain in such things as writing furniture (which also increased letter writing), card and tea tables, bookcases and so on.

It was in the Queen Anne period that walnut furniture reached its best phase.

A small, rare Queen Anne bureau of date about 1705 on sale at the Fair admirably illustrates this point.

Veneered in burr walnut, the small drawer below the fall is of concave form and the cabriole legs have a carved knee terminating in shaped, pad feet.

MUCH FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE IN MAHOGANY WAS MADE BY THOMAS CHIPPENDALE HIMSELF AND BY OTHERS OF THE BEST CONTEMPORARY CRAFTSMEN, SUCH AS WILLIAM VILE AND JOHN COBB, BENJAMIN GOODISON, WILLIAM FRANCE AND OTHERS.

One chair in particular at the Fair was probably made by

By
L. G. G. Ramsey,
Editor of the "Connoisseur" (London)

Thomas Chippendale to the design of Robert Adam and closely resembles the dining room chairs at Harewood House, Yorkshire, home of the Princess Royal.

An exceptionally fine tea table on the same stand is thought to be from the hand of William France since it bears a striking resemblance to the table which he made for the library at Kenwood House, London.

This year more French 18th century furniture was exhibited than in previous years.

This was clearly in compliance with the current London taste for this type of furniture. One three feet (0.9 metres) high satinwood example, a Louis XVI bonheur du jour, was especially interesting because it was signed R. Lacroix (1728-1799).

Chandeliers

There were also a good many splendid mirrors, the best example being probably a pair of Chinese glass pictures incorporating birds and flowers in colours against a mirror background, the frames being of carved wood and gilded.

In the realm of metalwork, there were two handsome examples of chandeliers.

One was an exceedingly rare Gothic example in latten ware (this can be compared by those who know it with the superb example, of date circa 1460, in the Berkeley Chapel, Bristol Cathedral); the other a fine brass 24-light fitting of date about 1770.

On the same stand as the latter piece was a quantity of panelling recently removed from No. 8 Henrietta Place, London.

IT WAS ORIGINALLY INSTALLED BY JAMES GIBBS IN THE 1730's.

A good many collectors of silver have first had their interest in the subject aroused by stumbling attempts to decipher a hallmark.

The earliest mark to be found at Grosvenor House was a crescent enclosing a mullet on a Henry VIII hourglass salt.

This piece was dated 1516, and it was on loan for the period of the Fair from the worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

Among the silver for sale, however, was a silver-gilt Warwick vase, 1815, by Paul Storr; a silver coffee pot, 1734, bearing a rare Dublin hallmark; a silver castor by Paul de Lamerie; a soup tureen by Karl Samuel Bethober (Augsburg, 1767-9) and an Elizabethan silver-gilt tankard of John Harryson, London, 1585.

In Metals

"Objects of Vertu" as a category today includes most small objects, generally in precious metals, upon which the care of a craftsman has been exercised: such as boxes of all kinds, card cases, etuis, necessaries, chatelaines and such like.

A Louis XV two-colour gold snuff box, by Louis Quizille, Paris, 1771, on one of the Fair's most important stands, illustrates this side of antique collecting.

On another stand were two more objects of this nature: a Mexican three-colour gold box designed to hold short cigars, and on 18th century Viennese gold quizzing glass with painted miniatures of a lady and a gentleman on both sides.

A Vase With History

This magnificent silver-gilt Warwick vase (1815) seen at the London Antique Dealers' Fair. It was one of several made by the famous silversmith Paul Storr. It was copied from a unique Roman Bacchanalian vase of white marble discovered in 1770 during the draining of a lake near Tivoli. Brought to Britain, the vase came into the family of the Earl of Warwick and stands today at Warwick Castle in a conservatory specially built for it.

Suez Upsets Dinner Table

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

LOOK what the Suez crisis has done to our dowagers! It would require a braver lady than Joan of Arc to invite the French and British envoys—or even their counsellors—to the same dinner table with their feuding Egyptian counterparts.

Washington has seen two French Ambassadors come and go since Egyptian Prime Minister, Abdel Nasser sent Ambassador Ahmed Hussein to our shores.

Sir Roger Makins, Her Majesty's envoy from the Court of St. James', is saying his goodbyes.

★

When Sir Roger's replacement arrives, Dr. Hussein will consequently outrank both the British and French ambassadors in Washington Protocol, regardless of their respective sabre-rattling merits at the International Conference Table.

Since a dozen or so other nations have also lined up with the American-proposed Users' Plan for the Suez Canal, most hostesses are deeming it the better part of valour to pass up the charming Egyptian diplomatic corps for the time being, or risk an embattled duel of words in their own drawing rooms.

This reluctant decision is playing havoc with dinner table seating, inasmuch as Washington is overrun with wealthy, unattached women, and the Egyptian Embassy boasts more bachelors than any other.

The first phenomenon is due to the fact that Washington women statistically outlive their men, inherit their bank accounts, fall in love with our cocktail circuit, and refuse to go back to Pocatello.

The second is equally explainable.

The late grandfather of the deposed King Farouk, once dining at his nation's Embassy in London, discovered to his chagrin that practically every member of the staff was married to a foreigner.

★

With that, he autocratically decreed that hereafter all of his diplomats must choose Egyptian wives, if they wed, or retire from the plush service.

The royal law, never repealed, has forced hundreds of diplomats from the land of the Nile into a merry corps of bachelors, seldom home on leave long enough to fall in love with the carefully sheltered Egyptian girls.

They dance their way through the embassies of the world—carefree, wifeless, and desperately sought-after to round out dinner party seating charts.

Until the Suez crisis, that is!

'Rock 'N' Roll' Drives Teenagers Crazy All Over The World

PARIS.

SPARKED by the money-making movie and heavy beat record, "Rock Around the Clock," a strange craze has spread "like a communicable disease" around the troubled, teenage world.

It is the latest expression and delight of many young people whose elders jumped to jive, shooned to the crooning of Frank Sinatra, wore drape or zoot suits, peg pants, and danced the bouncey old Charleston.

But the Rock 'N' Roll craze is a little more violent.

The newspaper France Dimanche told Parisians: At Paris, at London, at Moscow, they shout, "Halte a la Musique qui rend fou"—stop the music that makes you crazy, or stop that crazy music.

Some psychologists and juvenile delinquency experts deplore the theatre-wrecking and street-stomping violence that boils out of some rock sessions.

By
Joseph R. Marshall

But some claim rock music helps teenagers "work off their frustrations."

Dr. Francis Braceland, psychiatrist at Hartford's Institute of Living, didn't condemn Rock 'N' Roll music but called it, "A communicable disease," adding: "It appeals to adolescent insecurity...it is cannibalistic and tribalistic."

Mrs. Phyllis Skilling, an experienced English probation officer working with juvenile delinquency, said, "It is one of the few permitted forms of basically sexual expression. And that's a good thing in a society which allows young people so little self-expression anyway."

YOUTH RIOTS

In line with these psychological explanations, the music has rocked most sweepingly and violently in the Anglo-Saxon world.

YOUTH RIOTS HAVE SPROUTED FROM SHOWINGS OF "ROCK AROUND THE CLOCK" THROUGHOUT AMERICA, IN ENGLAND, NORWAY, AUSTRALIA AND OTHER SUCH LANDS.

But there was one report of a minor disturbance in Jakarta, Indonesia, when the film hit the screen there.

A Columbia Pictures spokesman said the 76-minute film, featuring Bill Haley and other Rock exponents, is doing "fantastic businness."

Made for less than $200,000, the film reportedly may gross up in the ranks of historic money-makers.

Decca Record has pressed and sold more than two million copies of the song which was used both in the film, "Blackboard Jungle," and as title tune for the later movie.

Other records like "See you later, Alligator," have sold almost as well.

By the beginning of this year, a Decca official in overseas sales reported, "Rock Around the Clock" seemed to be "the biggest Decca Record since the 'Third Man Theme.'"

Highest sales overseas were in England, Germany and Australia, followed by Norway, Sweden, Brazil and Japan.

MARGARET, TOO

Teenage interest in rock music has been more evident, however, in a less commercial vein.

Riots in and outside theaters have flared in Boston, Hartford, Atlanta, among Massachusetts Institute of Technology students at Cambridge, Mass., and among servicemen in Rhode Island.

The lights had gone out for only a few minutes at a rock session at the Newport, R.I., Naval Station Enlisted Men's Club.

But by the time the lights went on, furniture had been splintered, beer bottles smashed and ten sailors and marines departed for the hospital.

British Princess Margaret reportedly shocked her companions by telling an orchestra to play Rock music as she toured the Indian Ocean aboard the royal yacht Britannia.

Russia took first notice of the new craze under this headline recently in the newspaper, "Soviet Culture."

The paper described rock as a "cacophony of sounds accompanied by mad chaotic beats on the drum." And in Paris, the newspaper Le Monde called the music "vulgar eroticism," and said of the dancing: "Practiced in public... the spectacle can be as painful as that of drunkenness."

'TEDDY' BOYS

British "Teddy" boys and their girl friends have stomped and shouted in theatres, battled with police, rioted in the streets and landed in jail to hear justice and magistrates like F. Bancroft Turner tell them:

"IT WOULD BE VERY MUCH BETTER IF THE POLICE WERE ALLOWED TO DEAL WITH YOU IN A WAY THAT WOULD GIVE YOU SOMETHING TO ROCK AND ROLL ABOUT FOR A BIT."

Rock — happy youngsters in Manchester turned on fire hoses and tossed light bulbs and burning cigarettes from theatre balconies.

A thousand poured out after a showing of "rock around the clock" to paralyse the centre of town.

Arrested youths were fined for "insulting behaviour."

Pink-cheeked Teddy boys and wiggling girls smashed theatre seats and then rocked autos and stopped traffic throughout England.

Aldermen in self-defence banned the film in such cities as Brighton, Birmingham, South Shields, Tynemouth, Blackburn and Liverpool.

The honourable Anthony Moynihand, only son and heir of

"Don't you think we ought to tie your blouse to the tree—as a distress signal?"

British Lord Moynihand, arrived in Australia by plane.

He told newsmen he had left England in a hurry to escape his father's wrath for holding a rock party at his London flat.

IN SYDNEY

Meanwhile, hundreds of teenagers "terrorised" Sydney after the first showing of "Rock Around the Clock" at a George Street theatre.

The kids stomped their way down the street passed the police headquarters. Startled police ran out to contain the violence and arrest four youngsters.

Norwegian teenagers reacted the same way, pouring out of the theatre shouting, "More rock, more rock."

They broke shop windows, overturned cars and dispersed only before baton-swinging police.

Oslo chief inspector Sigurd Skalmerud blamed the Press for the disturbances.

He said newspapers had given far too much space to rock riots in other cities.

Similar stomping, slightly more confined, has broken out in France.

As the rock craze continued to spread, a British teenager explained it all: "You should have seen this theatre last night. Jiving on the stage till the cops came. They say, 'Get out of it,' and you say, 'Okay, make me.' So they try and make you.

"It's fun, that's all."

Social Workers Help To Bring Deserting Wives Back

MORE than 50,000 American women are members today of a comparatively new social class — the wife who has deserted her family.

This problem of wives deserting their husbands, homes and sometimes their children is described by social workers as something of a weed in the well-cultivated garden of female emancipation.

Director Jacob T. Zukerman of the nation's only voluntary family location service, formerly the National Desertion Bureau, said:—

"More and more women are going to initiate the family breakdown as long as more and more women feel they are on a social and economic par with men."

NEW TURN

The time was — when everyone believed "women's place is in the home" — that desertion simply was not a possible solution for a mother's or a wife's problems, no matter how desperate. But times have changed.

Women's emancipation has permitted them to get a good job, earn a good living and at the same time have respect as ladies.

Social workers estimate that for "every twenty men who desert, one wife leaves home. Of the wives who desert, about one-half leave both their husband and children and one-half take either some or all of the children with them."

Social factors play a major part.

RIGHT AFTER WORLD WAR II THE RATIO JUMPED TO ONE WIFE FOR EVERY SIX HUSBANDS AS WOMEN BROKE UP HASTY WARTIME AND "ALLOTMENT" MARRIAGES.

Desertions, generally speaking, are the divorces of the poorer men and women.

Persons in higher income brackets can afford the costs and support agreements called for by the courts.

A study of 185 cases showed these major explanations given by wives: 66 said the husband was unfaithful, 29 said he gambled too much, 18 said he was brutal, 13 he drank and 11 complained of family interference.

These, Zukerman noted, are the "immediate" but not the actual causes. Behind them lie the immature or disorganised personalities of one or, more generally, both spouses.

For instance:

A dark, neatly-dressed husband asked help in finding his young bride. He was 29. She was 19. They met five months before, married three months ago. He admitted their sex life was "not too well adjusted," and added: "I love her, and I want her back."

The young bride was found within a few weeks living with a girl friend.

She said: "He's a beast. He was brutal. He made me feel like a prostitute. He was too demanding."

SUSPICION

Then she told how her mother had warned her about men, but agreed to go to a family agency for talks with a psychologist or psychiatrist.

Soon the couple was back together.

Another husband, about the same age, asked help in finding his wife.

She had taken their only child, a four-year-old, and left this note: "I am going to Florida to sue you for divorce."

He suspected another man.

BUT WHEN LOCATED IN FLORIDA, THE WIFE SAID, "THERE ISN'T ANY OTHER MAN, ALTHOUGH I HOPE SOMEDAY TO FIND THE RIGHT ONE — A MAN WHO NEVER HAD A MOTHER."

She complained bitterly that her mother-in-law had tried to dominate the family and child.

The husband's answer was quite simple.

"My mother," he said, "does not interfere."

By
Joseph R. Marshall

He refused to see a family agency.

The case ended in divorce.

Many cases are more complex in occurrence.

A husband appeared to report his wife had left him and their two children, 10 and 12 years old, after 15 years of marriage.

He was a sales clerk making about $65 a week.

COMPROMISE

Two years ago his wife started working — she had worked before they were married — as a confidential secretary.

She got a job at $90 a week, met interesting people in her work and began to feel superior. He resented it, and complained about her working.

She pointed out they could use the money — and she was making more than he was.

Soon he demanded she quit work.

She refused.

She left home.

Social workers found her living with friends and working in Boston.

Through the local family agency they were able to help her understand her part in the marriage break-up.

SURE SPOT

The husband, too, came to understand her desire to work.

The wife and husband got together on a simple, yet effective, compromise.

She worked part time.

Family welfare agencies have a comparatively easier time finding and reconciling a wife to her deserted family than they do finding runaway husbands.

NEW LOOK

Two Frederick Starke designs. They are Cabana sets in gay coloured sailcloth. The shorts, strapless bodices and shirt type jackets are in lagoon blue and lemon.

Shanghai Now Goes On Spending Spree

Chronicle Correspondent

HONG KONG.

Shanghailanders, subjected to austerity for the past seven years since the Communist Chinese regime was set up, have embarked on a spending spree.

Shops selling luxury goods are enjoying a boom; some are unable to meet demands, reported the Communist New China News Agency, in its Chinese-language service.

"The shops are crowded, hotels fully booked up every day and amusement places are jammed with pleasure-seeking people."

But, added the news agency, "behind this scene of seeming prosperity there is a bad tendency of extravagance and waste."

The spending spree is attributed to increased wages, collection of back pay, and dividends paid to shareholders in joint State-private enterprises.

Daily banquets and parties held in restaurants and hotels have brought about a shortage of food in the city.

Dallas Fair Drops Rain Insurance

Chronicle Correspondent

DALLAS.

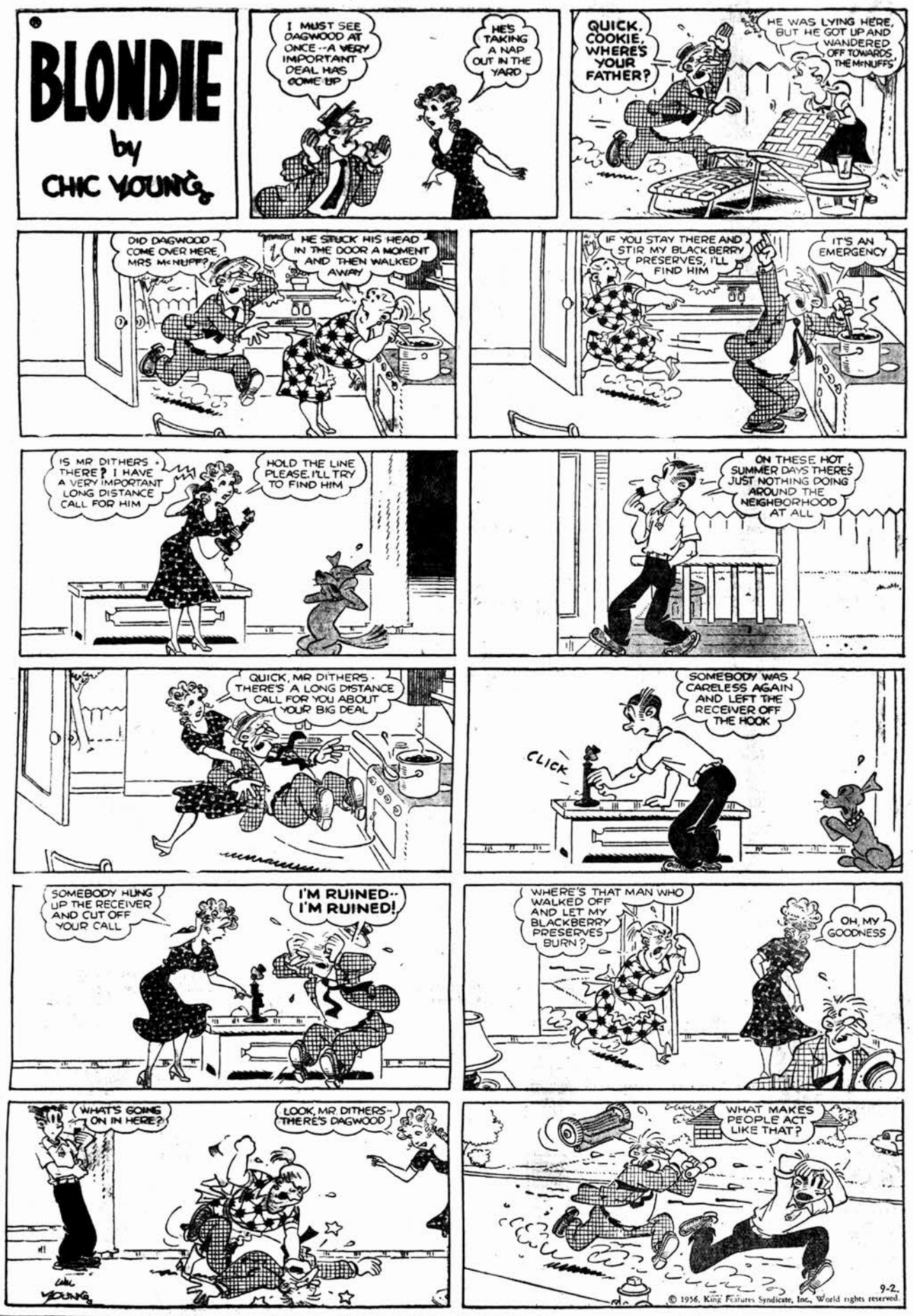
FOR the first time in nearly 30 years, the big State Fair of Texas, largest annual exposition in the country, will be staged without rain insurance.

State Fair president R. L. Thornton Sr., who is also Dallas' Mayor, said "it doesn't seem appropriate to be insuring against rain, dry as it is now."

Besides, he explained the fair has paid $20,000 more in premiums than they have collected in rain insurance through the years.

Under the insurance bought previously, if at least one-tenth of an inch falls during any day of the fair, which runs for two weeks, the company had to pay up $10,000.

The last time the fair officials collected was eight years ago.


BLONDIE
by
CHIC YOUNG
I MUST SEE DAGWOOD AT ONCE--A VERY IMPORTANT DEAL HAS COME UP
HE'S TAKING A NAP OUT IN THE YARD
QUICK, COOKIE, WHERE'S YOUR FATHER?
HE WAS LYING HERE, BUT HE GOT UP AND WANDERED OFF TOWARDS THE McNUFFS'
DID DAGWOOD COME OVER HERE, MRS McNUFF?
HE STUCK HIS HEAD IN THE DOOR A MOMENT AND THEN WALKED AWAY
IF YOU STAY THERE AND STIR MY BLACKBERRY PRESERVES, I'LL FIND HIM
IT'S AN EMERGENCY
IS MR DITHERS THERE? I HAVE A VERY IMPORTANT LONG DISTANCE CALL FOR HIM
HOLD THE LINE PLEASE. I'LL TRY TO FIND HIM
ON THESE HOT SUMMER DAYS THERE'S JUST NOTHING DOING AROUND THE NEIGHBORHOOD AT ALL
QUICK, MR DITHERS - THERE'S A LONG DISTANCE CALL FOR YOU ABOUT YOUR BIG DEAL
SOMEBODY WAS CARELESS AGAIN AND LEFT THE RECEIVER OFF THE HOOK
CLICK
SOMEBODY HUNG UP THE RECEIVER AND CUT OFF YOUR CALL
I'M RUINED-- I'M RUINED!
WHERE'S THAT MAN WHO WALKED OFF AND LET MY BLACKBERRY PRESERVES BURN?
OH, MY GOODNESS
WHAT'S GOING ON IN HERE?
LOOK, MR DITHERS-- THERE'S DAGWOOD
WHAT MAKES PEOPLE ACT LIKE THAT?
CHIC YOUNG
9-2.
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HITCH YOUR WAGON
By 'Libra'
November 4 To 10

CARRY ON WITH SCHEMES LAUNCHED LAST WEEK AND YOU WILL HAVE NO REGRETS.

AS FAR AS POSSIBLE AIM AT BUILDING GOODWILL.

It should be a full and profitable time if you celebrate your birthday between the middle of November and the middle of February.

CAPRICORN
DEC. 21 — JAN. 19

You may have some beneficial changes in business affairs bringing in more money in the near future.

Meetings with new people and important interviews will make this a memorable period.

A new partnership or a joint venture brings in a fortune in next two or three months.

Advice of an older person proves useful in a family matter requiring disciplinary action.

AQUARIUS
JAN. 20 — FEB. 18

Money matters may be the cause of troubles with partners early this week.

Concessions on both sides are called for, but you can better afford to be a bit generous.

Interesting results may be anticipated mid-week from your previous attempts to achieve an objective or promotion.

Changes that concern home, family and social life work out very well at week-end.

PISCES
FEB. 19 — MARCH 20

Correspondence begun now will lead to a profitable scheme in the next few days.

If opportunities present themselves take care not to miss them.

Delay now may mean loss of money and prestige.

Financial prospects should improve rapidly — windfall probable end of the month.

ARIES
MARCH 21 — APRIL 20

A fortunate week if you have social ambitions or are expecting much ready cash.

Though tied down by routine work, you will enjoy one or two short journeys.

Not an easy week for routine work: certain re-adjustments may have to be made without delay.

Friday may bring good news that promises well for your pocket-book in the near future.

TAURUS
APRIL 21—MAY 20

Splendid time to take the initiative in your business or occupational affairs.

Surprise developments early in the week will lead to advancement and more profits in the next few months.

Financial outlook promising but it is not advisable to indulge in extra expenditure at this juncture.

GEMINI
MAY 21—JUNE 20

You will be exceptionally busy on behalf of someone near and dear to you.

Contacts with relatives and intimate friends are likely to prove pleasant and profitable.

In business and money matters, a week of interesting new schemes and possibly a windfall.

CANCER
JUNE 21—JULY 20

Money situation will improve as a result of the prudent steps taken this week.

By helping a younger person you will be investing in your own future.

Travel, correspondence and interviews are some of the channels through which you benefit.

Socially, you are within sight of a long-cherished ambition.

LEO
JULY 21—AUG. 20

Meeting or letter will give the all-clear in a working plan and you will make a profitable move financially.

FAVOURABLE DAYS FOR		
Buying:		
Business Deals	Wednesday	7
Personal Purchases	Saturday	10
Selling	Friday	9
Entertainments	Sunday	4
	Tuesday	6
Sport	Thursday	8

A pleasant event at home will be more of a surprise than as anticipated.

Be careful in dealing with the opposite sex whose reliability has not been proved, especially in the last three days.

VIRGO
AUG. 21—SEPT. 22

Your latest link-up shows good results this week.

Next few days should bring concrete advantages from an association that has hereto been largely personal.

A problem centering round an old individual or a partner may be solved at last.

Good news of family affairs late in the week.

LIBRA
SEPT. 23—OCT. 23

This week will bring plenty of variety, some welcome, some not.

Ambitious plans will not all materialise but a friendship will bring much happiness.

Unexpected financial demands will upset you but resources will be forthcoming end of the week.

SCORPIO
OCT. 24—NOV. 22

The co-operation you needed to push ahead an important scheme will be forthcoming if you ask for it.

A lot will depend on using a tactful rather than an abrupt approach.

News at week-end may mean a quick arrangement to help a family member and a short journey you had not reckoned with.

SAGITTARIUS
NOV. 23—DEC. 21

With finances improving you will be relieved of some worries this week.

Business plans, monetary aims, schemes for advancement in your social circle will meet success during mid-week.

Travel and journeys in the second half of the week will bring some pleasant new contacts that may have beneficial effect on your affairs.

Your Daily Guide

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 4.

Don't brood over the past or tackle problems that have been dormant for sometime.

Evening excellent for gaining goodwill and enjoying life.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Things won't run smoothly this morning.

Don't make it worse by airing grievances or trying to force the pace.

Avoid sports, beware of quarrels.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Today has a sentimental and romantic flavour.

In business make overtures, seek co-operation, inspiration from others.

After business make merry.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

Don't allow your emotions to upset your rational judgment.

Evening favourable for important interviews, correspondence, journeys.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Tackle jobs vigorously decisively this morning.

A lucky day for many, especially those eager to make money, gain prestige.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

Not the day to begin new undertakings or take people to task.

Turbulent atmosphere in the morning; evening brings surprises, disappointments too

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Morning propitious for social activities, contacting new friends.

Evening may bring disappointing news.

Don't sign or write important papers, avoid journeys.

Poland Beats A New Track

By John H. Crider

LONDON.

THE British Foreign Office has an almost unbelieving eye cocked on the Poznan riot trials. Like some other Western governments, Britain has her own observers on the scene to give Whitehall firsthand reports of the unprecedented proceedings.

It is the first time in Communist Poland, or in any other satellite for that matter, that a legal case with political implications has been tried by a civil instead of a military court with the defence apparently unrestricted as to what evidence it can produce.

★

The result has been that witnesses have quite frankly made remarks about hatred of the Polish security police, and even reflections upon political matters without any checking by the court.

The fact that the trials were open to the Press and to the public, to the extent that the latter could be accommodated, seemed sensational enough.

But then defence counsel moved to have the trials consolidated and held in a much larger hall so that all who wanted could attend

The judge overruled this motion on the ground that no hall might be large enough to accommodate all who wanted to attend the trials and anyhow, they were being aired by radio.

Earlier, the court had ruled out extensive evidence when it had been shown that the statements involved had been obtained by the police through the use of force.

THE COURT HELD, AS WOULD ANY ANGLO-SAXON JUDGE, THAT EVIDENCE OBTAINED UNDER DURESS WAS INADMISSIBLE.

The frank amazement in European capitals over this new turn in Polish jurisprudence under the Communists amounts to just another gasp over a whole series of events in that country since the debunking of Josef Stalin at the Soviet 20th Party Congress.

First there were the amnesties granted to 30,000 political prisoners, the commutation of 300 death sentences, and the reduction of sentences for 70,000 political prisoners.

Then there was the liberalisation of debate in the session of the Polish Parliament in May.

Members criticised just about anything, opposition votes were recorded, and one Roman Catholic member even made the sensational statement that the division between Catholic and Marxist Poles was "false" and they should all march together towards legitimate Socialist aims.

★

Finally came the Poznan "bread riots," at which point there was reason to believe that the Soviet leadership began to think its de-Stalinisation might have gone too far—in Poland, at any rate.

French City Will Become 'Little Detroit'

Chronicle Correspondent

CHATELLERAULT, France.

In an unique experiment, this go-getting French industrial city has decided to convert itself into a replica of an American manufacturing community.

Its factories have banded together in an ambitious programme to make nothing but American products, emphasising American production methods.

The French Government is encouraging the imaginative scheme by offering U. S. companies which set up shop here loans and complete exemption from taxes for five years.

The town itself is offering them a 50 per cent reduction in electricity, gas and water costs.

Chatellerault's industrial leaders are eager both to obtain licenses to manufacture U.S. products themselves and to interest American firms in bringing plants here.

So far, American company, manufacturing sewing machines, has transferred its European operations here and another, a maker of heating appliances, is preparing to make Chatellerault the headquarters for its first foreign manufacturing venture.

According to Lavrard, one of the originators of the scheme, Chatellerault is admirably suited in every way to becoming a "Little Detroit," particularly because of its reserve of highly skilled workers and ample transport facilities.

TOP SECRET YARNS

Chronicle Correspondent

WASHINGTON.

TOO tall, too thin, and colour blind with these three strikes against him, Burke Wilkinson, mystery story writer who now works for the State Department here, enacted during World War II as a personal adventure as good as any he tells in his new book—"By Sea and by Stealth"—just published by Coward McCann.

Wartime commander in the midget submarine field, Burke tells some stirring tales of surprise attacks at sea. But not his own surprise attacks on the U.S. navy department.

Turned down on his first physical because he was six feet, five inches (an inch taller than navy regulations), greatly underweight and unable to distinguish green from blue, he asked his cousin for help.

His cousin, the late Admiral Adophous Watson, Commandant of the Philadelphia Navy Yard, gav ehim a note to Admiral Chester Nimitz.

Net result: Another physical.

He "shrank" himself an inch by hunching those big broad shoulders, convinced examiners that he must be in great shape though underweight since he has been a long-time tennis champ.

Colour blindness? Well, who'd need to know red from yellow in the public relations end of the navy where folks are concerned merely with the black and white of newsprint!

Aftermath: As a navy man he unearthed some of the top secret yarns of small craft warfare, many published in national magazines, and all written before Burke joined the State Department.

MOROCCAN SULTAN MAY BECOME ANOTHER KERENSKY

PARIS.

FROM the intricately carved audience room deep within the recesses of his Rabat Palace, the passive-faced Sultan of Morocco, Sidi Ben Youssef, has begun a fierce struggle to hold on to his newly independent throne, both for himself and his son.

According to a leading Moroccan official, "The Sultan is in very real danger of becoming the Kerensky of our revolution."

Alexander Kerensky was Russian Prime Minister at the time of the Communist rebellion.

The Battle appears rapidly headed towards the boiling point.

The determined Sultan is pitted against a rising combination of forces feeding on the discontent of the Arab world.

These forces see him as the protector not only of European rights in Morocco, but also of feudal, tribal and traditional religious interests.

THEIR AIM

His opponents believe little can be done against these elements, which they contend block Morocco's hope of material progress, as long as there is a throne serving as their shield.

They make no bones of their intention that, one way or another, Sidi Ben Youssef will be their country's last Sultan.

The outcome of this struggle may be of crucial significance to the West.

By Bernard Kaplan

Though the Sultan has become a symbol of Muslim resurgence through his long and ultimately successful contest of wills with Morocco's former French masters, he represents even more specifically the rational Muslim nationalists who have no wish to burn all their bridges and irretrivably alienate the West.

ISTIQLAL LEAD

The ultra-revolutionary forces opposing him are centered in the Istiqlal (independent) Party which has decided to break openly with the Sultan and try to wrest control of the government.

ITS SPEARHEAD IS MOROCCO'S NUMERICALLY SMALL BUT HIGHLY INFLUENTIAL MIDDLE-CLASS OF FRENCH-EDUCATED DOCTORS, LAWYERS, CIVIL SERVANTS AND WEALTHIER MERCHANTS.

In other countries, such people would be bulwarks of law and order.

In still largely feudal Morocco, they pride themselves on being the advance guard of revolution.

They represent the town Muslims against the tribes the commoner against the Cads and Emirs, and to some extent the Arabs against the more primitive Berbers.

They have broken with the Koran, are mainly free-thinkers and have no qualms about accepting the help of Communists or anybody else against their enemies.

NASSER IDEAL

Their leader Allal El Fassi, is the most powerful man in Morocco next to the Sultan.

He is a fervent admirer of Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Nasser's Egypt is certainly the model on which the Istiqlal has indicated it wishes to build the "New Morocco."

Like Nasser, El Fassi believes only a revolutionary dictatorship can carry his homeland fully into the 20th century

Like Nasser, he puts political considerations well ahead of pressing economic problems

The Istiqlal does not disguise its basic desire to eradicate all French influence, even if it means driving out French investment without which half the population might face starvation.

If he could, El Fassi also has admitted, he would throw out the U. S. Air Force bases in his country, despite the big rents they are scheduled to bring in.

STIFF STAND

Again like Nasser, El Fassi is expansionist.

He has proclaimed a "Greater Morocco" which would include much of what is now Mauretania and French West Africa.

Istiqlal agents, according to the French, are stirring up agitation in these regions.

In his duel with the Istiqlal, the Sultan's immediate aim is to guarantee the continuance of his dynasty.

The Istiqlal wants to stop his plan to have his 28-year-old eldest son, Moulay Hassan, officially designated heir apparent.

SULTANS ARE TRADITIONALLY SELECTED BY A COUNCIL OF "NOTABLES" AND, IN THE PAST, ELDER SONS HAVE NOT AUTOMATICALLY SUCCEEDED TO THE THRONE.

Under present conditions, Sidi Ben Youssef sees this custom as an invitation to anarchy and probably to abolition of the monarchy.

El Fassi may, too.

Flacks Are The Back-Room Boys Of Ballyhoo

NEWSPAPERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY A SHORT TIME AGO WERE PRINTING LITTLE PARAGRAPHS TO THE EFFECT THAT MGM WAS USING ITS FAR-FLUNG FIELD STAFF TO TRY TO LOCATE THE "HAPPIEST SPOT IN THE U.S."

They hoped to find a city, town or village, it was explained, where the citizenry was completely contented, removed from the woes and wrangling of the world.

Nothing the least bit nostalgic or altruistic about this. The boys in the publicity headquarters simply wanted to find such a spot so they could get its name changed to "Brigadoon," name of a mythical village in Scotland, where all is love, sweetness and light.

It happened, of course, that "Brigadoon" was the title of a new MGM CinemaScope musical.

Here you have an example of the expert press agent at work. This special breed of professional film business only now gaining in its death struggle with Television, their operations are virtually indispensable.

Some of their ideas are pure nonsense. Others are too fantastic for belief and fall by the wayside. A few are bald fakes, but the hoax-playing press agent is short-lived.

Workable press agentry today necessitates imagination, a willingness to toil hard for a few lines of type, a sense of good taste—and more than a dash of honesty.

In addition to the key job of exploitation, the press agent sometimes inspires commendable civic deeds.

Take an incident in Detroit several years ago. Seven charwomen, having finished their night's work in office buildings, were on their way home just before dawn.

Standing in a "safety island," waiting for a street car, they were run down by a wild auto driver.

Some 16 orphans were created in a twinkling. The city was aroused. A press agent, having several acts he was publicising, arranged a radio benefit show for the orphans.

Each listener was voluntarily to contribute 10 cents. The stunt brought $7,000 and many gifts for the families.

The press agent's acts got much publicity, too. He worked anonymously as do most successful p.a.'s, letting their clients take the bows.

★

Remember when the newspapers pictured a midget sitting in the lap of J. P. Morgan during a Congressional hearing?

That was the daring coup of Frank Braden, publicity direct of the Ringling Brothers-Barnum and Bailey Circus.

Press stunts sometimes bring happiness and temporary fame to little people. "Lady-for-a-day" came though the spotlight to an unknown New York laundress and has become a pattern for similar efforts.

A year ago, MGM searched for seven bachelor brothers to attend the premiere of "Seven Brides for Seven Brothers," and actually discovered seven such in Canada.

THEY'D NEVER BEEN TO NEW YORK AND THEIR JOURNEY OPENED A NEW WORLD TO THE RUSTICS!

Howard Dietz is one of the top publicity men in the country. Coining phrases like "Gabel's Back and Garson's Got-Him" is his forte.

He beguiles movie editors with "gifts" of deeds to non-existent oil land; stock in imaginary corporations and recently created "Beau Brummells" in a score of cities to herald the picture of the same name.

The movie press agent, in time of war, turns his weird talents towards helping his country.

The idea of making motion picture theatres in World War II into war bond selling stations for Uncle Sam, came from one.

The theatres, selling bonds in their lobbies, became an important outlet running into billions of dollars in small bond sales.

Charlie Einfeld, a former press agent who has become a vice president of 20th Century-Fox, staged probably the first movie junket.

For "42nd Street" he had a trainload of starlets and chorines cross the country in "The 42nd St. Express."

★

Trail-blazer for the spectacular types of space-crasher was Harry Reinchenbach who made a name for hibself with many blatant hoaxes.

He once had a man register in a New York hotel as T. R. Zann. Part of the baggage was an upright piano box.

When the guest began ordering huge dinners of raw meat, it developed that the box contained a full-grown lion. The publicity was supposed to sell tickets for the first Tarzan movie.

"When Frank Sinatra became so sensational on Broadway, his popularity got a hefty boost when press agent George Evans hired 200 bobby-soxers to scream and swoon in the Paramount Theatre.

When the movie "Dead End" failed to get off to a good start in its New York key run, Oscar Doob and Ernie Emerling, circuit theatre press agents, came up with a stunt of "social significance."

A group of women on the Lower East Side organized a "Stork Strike!" They announced to City Hall and to the newspapers that there would be no more "dead end babies."

They demanded tenement clearance.

The stunt was a ticket-selling success but sociologically it floundered—when the militant leader became pregnant.

Sometimes press agentry goes wide astray in causing injuries, even death—but most of the stunts are gay and harmless. Movie business could never be the same without the "dream boys" behind the scenes.

James Stewart will soon be coming in Warners' version of Lindbergh's trans-Atlantic flight, "Spirit of St. Louis."

The Classiest Way There Is

ESTHER WILLIAMS and husband Ben Gage decided they wanted some French food after a late performance of the Aquacade in London, so they took the midnight plane to Paris.

"We had dinner at the Tour D'Argent and then rented a motor scooter.

"You haven't seen Paris until you've toured it on a scooter at five in the morning," said Esther.

"But I'm getting too old for this sort of thing", postscripted Ben.

Marjorie Hellen, studied to be a concert pianist, then tried modeling, next became "Miss Color Television." Talent scouts admired the beauty with the yellow-gold hair, so — now she's at the M-G-M studio filming "The Power and the Prize" which stars Robert Taylor and Elizabeth Mueller.

Acting Really Is His Ideal

A SALUTE TODAY TO A YOUNG ACTOR WHO IS DEMONSTRATING HE HAS THE COURAGE TO BACK HIS ARTISTIC CONVICTIONS

After scoring heavily a year ago as the juvenile ringleader in "Blackboard Jungle" and being touted as "A Young Find," Vic Morrow was eagerly signed to a term contract by MGM. Last week he was driving a truck.

Following "Blackboard," Vic made one more film, "Tribute to a Bad Man," became the voice of the dog Wildfire in "It's a Dog's Life—not a very challenging assignment—then in disgust asked for his release.

Offered other jobs by independent companies, he felt the roles were not right for him and so remained idle, except for a part in the Bob Ryan starrer "Men at War."

'I was faced with the necessity of eating once in a while," he explained. "And it was lucky that I had hung onto the pick-up truck I had been earning a living with before MGM signed me. No matter what happens from now on, I'll always keep it."

Far from allowing himself to grow rusty, Vic has joined with a friend, Paul Gerson, in forming an acting group for evening study after the day's truck-driving chores are finished.

He met Gerson, or rather fell in with him, six months ago when he tumbled down a flight of stairs en route to the doctor's office to be examined for insurance.

Sharing a hospital room, the two spent their days running through Shakespearean scenes.

If you don't happen to remember, Vic Morrow is the kid some critics said—after "Blackboard Jungle,"—"Out-Brandos Marlon," his style being so similar.

At MGM, where they still insist "We never wanted to let him go," Vic gets several hundred fan letters a week.

His parting advice to young actors: "Never give up your ideals, even if it does mean driving a truck or digging a ditch."

One Way To Get Ulcers

KIRK DOUGLAS worked until 6 p.m. at Warners in "Melville Goodwin, U.S.A."

Then he dashed to the Kling Studios to see how "Lizzie" was coming along — for his independent company.

Then a dash home to change into black tie for the premiere of his "Lust for Life."

And so to bed.

Marilyn Mania Is Going Full Blast In Blighty

GLAMOUR QEEN MARILYN MONROE, USUALLY THE CENTRE OF A BLAZE OF PUBLICITY, IS OUTDOING THE BRITISH AT THEIR OWN SPECIALITY — QUIET RESERVE.

Hardy British film fans, long accustomed to the resounding fanfares and ballyhoo accompanying their celluloid idols, are somewhat bemused by the dignified progress of La Monroe's English saga.

Daily the fabulous American beauty commutes between her secluded rented home in Englefield Green, Surrey, to the security-conscious, isolated Pinewood Studios.

There she works steadily and sedately on her production, "The Sleeping Prince," with Laurence Olivier.

A team of public relations experts and secretaries are kept busy turning down thousands of invitations to open bazaars, fetes, judge ankle competitions and tour sweater factories.

The Monroe-starved fans started a riot when Marilyn made one of her few public appearances to attend the opening night of her husband's play "A View From the Bridge," in London's West End.

After such an appearance the impact of the Monroe curves and personality, even on the most statistically-minded British male, gradually dies down to a well-regulated murmur, with occasional tit-bits from the studios.

Villagers at Englefield Green rarely see Marilyn either going to or returning from the studios, but the siege of the rented Monroe home is still one of the more diverting sidelights of the "Monroe Story."

British Armed Services personnel, apparently combine fan enthusiasm with military training and make regular sorties on the defences of the Monroe establishment.

The alert guards have so far held off all assaults but requests for autographed furlough passes are never refused.

Marilyn never appears and the guards take them in to be signed.

Security precautions at the studio were at first treated hilariously by most newspapers and columnists. Fun was poked at the handsome and elegant Olivier.

One columnist, after trying to break the security cordon at the studio, graphically described the "New Monroe Doctrine" being enforced on the set.

A cameraman who grabbed a "shot" of Marilyn walking along a corridor at the studio in a clinging white gown had the plate confiscated. He sadly captioned the shot "The Sleeping Print."

The rigorous closed set ruling and lack of information about progress on the set has had serious repercussions.

★

Rumours of friction and trouble in and out of the studio have never been so numerous about a film and its principal players.

After a seemingly blissful start there came reports of frayed tempers and strained relations between Monroe and Olivier.

A studio spokesman emphatically denied there was any trouble. He told reporters.

"I am not attempting to exaggerate but this is the best balanced unit I have worked for. They are a first-class team. Everything is going smoothly and shooting is scheduled to be nished on November 9. We are right on time so far."

But the English film world's leading magazine, "Picturegoer," bitterly assailed Olivier for the closed set ruling and charged that it was his fault that the rumours of friction and trouble were flying about.

The rumours of friction spread outside the studio to include a reported feud between Marilyn's husband Arthur Miller and Milton Greene, Marilyn's business manager.

The reports alleged that Miller was jealous of the "too lucrative" managerial contract held by Greene.

A close friend of the playwright denied the reports and said: "They are often together on the set and Greene dines at Englefield. If there is any friction between them they certainly don't act like it."

★

The "Iron Curtain" seclusion has not prevented the more avid Monroe fan from paying tribute to the American beauty.

Britain's leading horticulturist, Harry Wheatcroft, named his most fabulous rose, a beautiful pale yellow with a flush of pink, the "M. M." Wheatcroft explained:

"Marilyn took ten years to come to perfection and be put on the market. I had to nurse her far more carefully than the film people nursed the real Marilyn. It is a lovely thing — and so is Marilyn."

Theatre managers are cashing in on the Monroe wave by representing old Monroe films. The publicity-starved fans flocked to London's West End to see a revival of "The Seven Year Itch."

Popular composer, Jack Strachey, who wrote "These Foolish Things," and other hits, came up with a new composition — "The Marilyn Wiggle."

Thousands of holiday-makers at Britain's seaside resorts were entertained by swim girls in an aqua show with a Marilyn Monroe figure contest.

Marilyn's vital statistics were the highlight for hundreds of thousands of vacationists.

The swivel-hipped Marilyn led one London dancing instructor to launch a "Walk the Marilyn Way" campaign.

The instructor, Robert Howes, 23, guaranteed to teach any British girl the Marilyn wiggle in one $3.50 lesson by mail.

There is one invitation Marilyn has not turned down however — to meet Queen Elizabeth at the Royal Film Performance next month.

A Rival To Oscar

DAVID NIVEN is convinced he won't ever get an Oscar, so he has decided to hand out his own award instead—the Tiger.

"I'm going to give one every year now," Niven explained, face solemn except for his blue eyes. "'T' stands for Talent, 'I', for Integrity, 'G' for Guts, 'E' for Eccentricity and 'R' for Realism."

These are all traits Niven believes an actor should possess.

"This year's award goes to Humphrey Bogart, Frank Sinatra, Fredric March and Marlon Brando. No women are eligible. I'm thinking of giving them a 'Cats' award."

Joan Crawford, long acknowledged one of Hollywood's most glamorous beauties, is also a brilliant actress. Her latest role is one of her most turbulent, the heroine in "Autumn Leaves," story of a lonely and ageing beauty's marriage to a virtual psychopath. Its Cliff Robertson, seen here with Joan.

MESOZOIC MONSTERS ARE ABOUT TO MAKE THEIR DEBUT

AFTER BEING KEPT UNDER WRAPS FOR NEARLY THREE YEARS, FIVE FANTASTIC ACTOR ROBOTS ARE NOW READY TO BE UNVEILED BEFORE MOVIE CAMERAS.

The quintette will be launched on their careers at Universal-International in a picture titled, "The Land Unknown."

Smallest of the group weighs less than a pound and is six inches in height. The largest stands nine feet in height. The longest stretches to 18 feet.

All five are registered with the U.S. Patent Office. All were born right on the U-I lot and have never been outside studio gates.

Their parents—pardon the expression—are a pair of ingenious make-up men, Bud Westmore and Jack Kevan.

Three years ago, after the original idea for "The Land Unknown," was first suggested, technicians shrugged in dismay.

Scenes called for acting efforts beyond the realm of possibility at that time.

They involved a Tyrannosaurus, a Pterodactyl, an Elasmosaurus, a Stegosaurus and a Tarsier—all primeval tenants of the Mesozoic era.

Every emotion projected by human actors had to fall within their dramatic abilities.

Because they had to share long, important sequences with human actors (among them Jock Mahoney and Shawn Smith), they would have to appear absolutely lifelike.

That's when Westmore and Kevan, fashioners of such former monster stars as the Glob, seen in "It Came From Outer Space," the Creature, half-man-half-fish star of three science-fiction films, and the frightening mole people, went to work.

After many failures and disappointments they appear to have achieved their goal.

So were born Sexy Rexy (Tyrannosaurus Rex), Gus (Stegosaurus), Lasmo Elasmosaurus), Terry (Pterodaciyl), and Peanuts (the squirrelsized Tarsier).

Sexy Rexy can walk, run, sit, fall, get up, breathe, cry, drool, wink, bite, chew, yawn, roar, turn, grab, tear, eat and sleep.

Lasmo, a long-necked marine reptile, can also do most of these things—plus swim. Terry, in addition to other histrionics, can fly.

"The Land Unknown" details a fictional adventure based on historical fact—the discovery by Admiral Byrd of a mysterious warm-water, sub-tropical area in the midst of the icefields of Antarctica during his 1947 South Pole Expedition.

"It's a fine role, but after those chemi-electro-hydro-hams going to remember I was ever get through emoting, nobody's in the picture," says Mahoney.

You Can't Have Everything

DON MURRAY, co-starring with Marilyn Monroe to a rousing reception in "Bus Stop," has only one complaint about the movie—but it grieves him deeply.

It's that his bride of less than a year, Hope Lange, didn't have as important a role as he thought she would in the film.

Much of her footage landed on the cutting-room floor to save running time.

Hope, who married Don here just as "Bus Stop" began shooting, capping a three-year courtship in New York, plays a few scenes as Marilyn's bus companion and love counselor.

"I thought she came over great in those few moments," declared the proud husband and father-to-be. The Murrays are expecting a baby in March.

Pier Angeli is the pretty brunette and her maltese terrier is the blonde — a pooch, Pier explains, that can "see no evil." Pier is co-starring with Paul Newman in the new M-G-M picture, "Somebody Up There Likes Me."

Flashes From Filmdom

S. D. NARANG has gone ahead with the production of his latest ambitious venture "Yehudi-Ki-Ladki," which is set for a December release all over the country.

Starring Madhubala and Pradeep Kumar in the romantic leads, the film has a supporting cast led by Jagirdar, Hiralal, Smriti Biswas, Helen, Sunder, Krishnakant, Tun Tun and Narang himself.

The story of "Yehudi Ki Ladkj" is by Z. Hussain, with lyrics by S. H. Behari and music by Hemant Kumar.

★

THE unit of Producer F. C. Mehra's costume drama "Quaidi," is fast approaching completion.

Last week the unit had three day's shooting schedule near Vihar Lake.

"Quaidi," over twelve reels of which are complete, stars dancer Padmini in the lead with hero Suresh.

Agha, Anwar, Kumar, Tun Tun, Kamal Mehta and Helen lend able support.

Music is by O. P. Nayyar and the film is being directed by Mohammed Hussain.

★

ANWAR FILM'S second Assamese picture, "Natun Prithivi," which was produced at the New Theatres Studios, Calcutta, is expected to be released all over Assam next month.

Directed by Anwar Hussain, it will be the first Assamese film to feature West Bengal and Assam artists.

The cast includes Nitish Mukherjee, Prabir Kumar, Tarun Kumar, Padma Devi, Tapati Ghosh and Tandra Barmun from West Bengal.

Anupama Bhatta, Malaya Das, Bina Das, Bimal Nath, Budhin Sharma, Dulal Sharma, Sarbanand Pathak, Dhan, Dull, Dolly and Ruma are from Assam.

★

THE costliest film set ever has just been completed for a dance in "Mughal-E-Azam," now nearing completion at Mohan Studios.

The set cost Rs. 7,00,000, a multi-coloured glass palace of the Emperor Akbar.

The builder had to spend nearly two years in construction, and was assisted by the film's art-director M. Sayed.

In this fabulous setting will be staged the final dance of Anarkali before Akbar.

Dilip Kumar portrays Salim, Madhubala enacts Anarkali and Prithviraj plays Akbar.

Scandal-Mags Have Got Him Mad

MENTION scandal magazines to Steve Cochran and then stand back — the man is likely to explode.

Cochran has never been "exposed" in any of the racy magazines, but he is currently playing the part of the publisher of a lurid scandal magazine.

"The picture is about a magazine called 'The Real Truth and how it operates," Cochran said about the movie "Slander."

He started to compare such magazines to an octopus, then changed his mind and said:

"No, an octopus minds its own business and eats what comes to it. Magazines like the one in the picture are more like lobsters — they're scavangers rummaging around the filth at the bottom of the sea. That's what they are — the lobsters of journalism.'

The actual culprit isn't the publisher. It's the people who put down 25 cents a week. The blame must come home to roost."

'You know what's going to happen to me after this picture is released," said Cochran, who has led a colourful life. 'I'm ready to slap a million dollar libel suit on anybody who prints an untrue or distorted word about it. The truth never hurt anybody."

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THEATRE RESURGENT

THERE is much foresight and wisdom in the suggestion made by Mr. M. C. Chagla, Bombay Governor, while inaugurating the First World Theatre Conference held under the auspices of the International Theatre Institute, that it is essential to make the theatre movement in India a real peoples' movement.

Theatres the world over, it is often ruefully reflected, spend much time on sick beds and their normal state is always dying but never quite dead, though unfortunately little attempt is made to find out and rectify the basic causes of this chronic malady.

Much of the modern theatre's ill-health is perhaps due to a deplorable development in which rich periodical flow of drama is limited to a few cities and its main current is deflected from the lives of the common people living in villages.

★

IN such conditions, the flowering of dramatic art might well depend on too rare a set of coincidences, economic, social and artistic obtaining in the cities, and such adventitious aid or fortuitous combination of circumstances can seldom be expected to be good for long.

If, therefore, the theatre movement in India is to have a long, dependable, enduring power of sustenance, and if it is to be saved from the inevitable fatal afflictions to which it is subject in the present conditions, then it must be made as broad-based as possible by carrying it to the people in the villages.

To admit this eventual need, however, is not to deny the practical difficulties which beset any such ambitious venture at present, because professional theatres, with their exiguous resources, are naturally disinclined to share the enthusiasm and promote the objectives of the idealists in the existing conditions.

★

MR. CHAGLA frankly admits the present difficulties involved in moving the elaborate equipment of professional theatres and the inevitable heavy expenditure in staging their dramas in villages, besides the risks and uncertainties of evoking any encouraging response.

In such a context, the first need is to rouse the interest of the rural people in the country's dramatic art by promoting a fascinating amateur movement in the countryside, since this is comparatively less difficult and expensive, though no less promising in realising the eventual aim.

One of the few dogmatic remarks which can safely be made about non-professional drama in India, as in some other countries, is that never has it shown such activities as today or such astounding variety.

★

AS such activities expand in a purposeful way they might do much useful work in fostering interest in drama, in bringing plays to audiences which might otherwise see no plays at all, and in contributing to the professional stage much histrionic and technical talent.

But India, the land of Asvaghosha, Bhasa, Saumilla, Kaviputra and the immortal Kalidasa can scarcely content itself by merely concentrating on the development of an amateur theatre movement and, if it is to be enabled to recapture its ancient glory, international co-operation and aid are urgently essential.

It is therefore to be hoped that the present international exchange of views, though undeniably highly useful and valuable, will be followed by a necessary measure of aid, because, as Mrs. Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya suggests, the principle of international technical assistance, already recognised in many services, should be extended to the development of the theatre movement too.

NOVEL VILLAGE REPUBLIC IN KULU VALLEY

A significant feature of ancient India was the existence of self-sufficient and autonomous village republics.

In course of time, these republics have practically disappeared from the country.

However, in some of the remote and secluded places, one might still catch a glimpse of the ancient village system.

One such place is a Kulu village, named Malana, which has so far retained its self-governing institutions and a comparatively self-sufficient economy.

Few persons outside Kulu Valley seen to have heard about Malana, mainly because of its secluded location.

Malana is situated deep in the womb of Kulu Valley.

It knows no neighbours and stands alone at an altitude of over 9,000 feet in the midst of snow-capped mountains of the Parbati Range.

Geographically, therefore, Malana seems to resent any intrusion from outside.

Although the distance between Kulu town and Malana is only 25 miles, it is not easy to locate or reach the latter place.

The approach routes, far from being motorable, are not even fit for mule traffic.

At places, one would not find even a recognisable footpath.

Moreover, the surrounding mountains keep Malana practically sealed from the outside world all the time except for a few months in summer.

The origin of Malana has so far remained a mystery.

Its inhabitants, being completely illiterate and having no written record, are unable to throw any light on the subject.

They converse among themselves in Kanashi—a dialect which has no alphabet and which has no kinship to the local Pahari dialect or to the Tibetan language.

It is occasionally suggested that the people of Malana might be descendants of early Muslim invaders.

This suggestion is supported by the fact that they follow Islamic method of killing an animal.

On the other hand, the physical features and the dialect of these people do not appear to have any affinity with those of the Muslim invaders.

It seems more probably that the ancestors of Malanis took shelter in this remote corner of the country in order to escape religious persecution.

Who they were, is, therefore, a matter of conjecture.

Novel Layout

Any visitor to Malana would notice that it has a remarkable layout.

Its 'abadi' consists of nearly one hundred houses which stands divided into two adjacent blocks.

One of them is located at a higher elevation and is known as Dhara Behra, i.e., Upper Campus.

The other block is situated at a lower level and is known as Sara Behra, i.e., Lower Campus.

A few buildings, dedicated to the local god, and a stony platform, where the village panchayat meets, stand in the middle of the two blocks, and thus, apparently, serve as a link between them.

By
S. S. Puri

The most striking institution of Malana is the local god.

ITS PEOPLE CALL HIM JAMLU DEVTA, AND BELIEVE THAT EVEN EMPEROR AKBAR THE GREAT DID HOMAGE TO HIM.

In all matters, big or small, the people of Malana abide by the will of their god as expounded by his spiritual disciple.

Unlike other gods in Kulu Valley, Jamlu Devta has no mask or statue, nor even a temple for his residence.

He is believed to reside in the rocks situated in the neighbourhood of the village, and sheltered by a few trees.

No one, not even the people of Malana, are allowed to see the god.

A small stone in the village 'abadi' marks the boundary beyond which one is forbidden to step.

Panchayats

Apart from the cult of god, the most remarkable institution in Malana is its village panchayat.

The composition of this body is indeed very interesting.

Its normal strength consists of 11 persons, three of whom are ex-officio life members, i.e., the god's 'kardar' (servant), the god's 'pujari' (priest), and the god's 'chela' (spiritual disciple).

The remaining eight members are elected from four groups into which the male population is divided.

From each group two elders are authorised to nominate the representatives of the group.

It might particularly interesting to know that in Malana, the membership of the village panchayat is always looked upon as an obligation imposed by the god of the village rather than a privilege.

Consequently, the election of members is not accompanied by any disputes or shady practices.

The panchayat of Malana has its own un-written procedure.

There is no formal president.

In fact, all members are supposed to be equal.

The panchayat is treated as a collective body, and none of its members can resign.

If a member dies, or is removed for misconduct the entire panchayat stands dissolved and fresh election takes place except in the case of the three ex-officio members.

Thus, in actual practice, a new panchayat comes into office every third or fourth year.

It is claimed by the people of Malana that every normal grown-up person, sooner or later, gets his turn of office in the panchayat.

No Written Laws

Although the panchayat in Malana performs executive duties, such as celebration of festivals, its main function pertains to the administration of justice.

The procedure followed by it in this connection is undoubtedly unique.

There are no written complaints or written laws or any record.

In fact, such a thing would be impossible because there is no literate person in the entire village.

The complaint is, therefore, lodged in a manner which is unprecedented.

Any person who has a grievance lights a fire on the main platform in the middle of the village 'abadi.'

THIS IS TAKEN TO BE AN INDICATION THAT SOMEBODY IN THE VILLAGE SEEKS JUSTICE

The panchayat of Malana conducts its proceedings openly in the presence of the male population of the village.

As a rule, its sessions are brief and to the point.

The accused, if he is at fault, invariably confesses his guilt.

If, however, in an exceptional case, the parties stick to contrary versions and the panchayat is unable to arrive at a conclusion, one of the following two methods is adopted to ascertain the truth:

If the parties happen to be comparatively poor, an oath is administered to them.

The people of Malana firmly believe that if a person takes a false oath, he and his family are bound to be punished by Jamlu Devta.

In the case of well-to-do parties, a separate test is laid down.

Both the parties are directed to produce a 'bakru.'

An incised wound is inflicted on the two animals, and they are left to die.

The party whose 'bakru' dies earlier is adjudged to be guilty.

Punishment

The punishments which the penal customs of Malana prescribe, are very interesting.

Corporal sentence is completely unknown.

The punishment invariably takes the form of a fine.

In the case of theft, the usual practice is to direct the offender to pay compensation to the aggrieved party to the tune of twice the value of the property stolen.

In addition, a standard penalty of Rs. 7 is also imposed and credited to the God's treasury.

It is interesting to mention that a compensation paid to the aggrieved party in a case of abduction in Malana is Rs. 20, which is supposed to be the price of a woman in the village.

The maximum penalty which is permitted in Malana is a fine upto Rs. 25.

ONE OF THE INTERESTING FEATURES OF THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM OF MALANA IS THE FACT THAT THE JUDGMENT OF THE PANCHAYAT IN MALANA IS INVARIABLY ACCEPTED WITHOUT HESITATION.

It is mainly because the people regard such a judgment as having been pronounced on behalf of the Jamlu Devta.

Moreover, the panchayat has the authority to ex-communicate a defaulter.

The economic conditions in Malana are as unique as their judicial and political systems.

There appears to be no trace of inflation in prices.

Even at present, ghee is available at the rate of two annas a seer.

This is primarily due to the fact that the economy of Malana is essentially self-sufficient.

The cultivated land, nearly one hundred acres, supplies foodgrains for village consumption, while the local sheep provide the necessary wool for home-spun clothing.

Another interesting feature of the village economy is the fact that the entire land belongs to Jamlu Devta, and is cultivated by his people who render personal services or foodgrains offerings by way of rent.

The god is also the assignee of a large amount of land revenue.

This income is mostly spent on celebration of fairs, ceremonial worship or entertainment of visitors.

All visitors to Malana are treated as the guests of the Devta who provides them free ration during the period of their stay.

Malana has so far preserved its institutions and customs.

Will it succeed in doing so in future?

The people of Malana earnestly hope that their Devta will protect them from outside influences. Future alone will tell whether he will.

Rangoli designs in various colours drawn deftly by delicate hands create festive atmosphere for the New Year.

Earth Satellite Model

THE U. S. NAVY RECENTLY UNVEILED A FULL-SCALE MODEL OF THE WORLD'S FIRST MAN-MADE SATELLITE, TO BE LAUNCHED DURING THE INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR.

★

The model was exhibited at the 11th annual International Instrument-Automation Conference and Exhibit at the New York Coliseum.

The shiny sphere measures 20 inches in diameter and weighs about 21 pounds when packed with its miniature instruments.

Several small discs—the eyes ears and fingers of its metal brain—pock the smooth surface of the ball. Four radio aerials about a yard long stick out from the satellite.

★

An automatic radio transmitter, weighing only 13 ounces and having a range of 4,000 miles, will relay data back to earth during the flight.

The equipment for the satellite is being developed by Project Vanguard scientists at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D.C.

A rocket vehicle, similar to the one that will place the satellite in its orbit, is expected to be test fired at the U.S. Air Force missile test centre at Cocoa, Florida, some time this fall.

★

Picture shows Dr. A. V. Austin, director of the National Bureau of Standards and member of the U.S. National Committee for the International Geophysical Year, studies a cutaway model of the earth satellite to be launched by the United States some time after July 1, 1957.

A complete model with its radio aerials protruding is displayed at left.

PATTER By *ASUDE*

CHATS ON MAGIC

THERE IS A KID IN THIS TOWN—SON OF A NIECE OF MINE—AGED ABOUT 12, WHO HAS BEEN PRESSING ME SINCE I CAME TO CALCUTTA TO TEACH HIM TRICKS.

The bug has already got into his little brain.

The trouble with him is that he will not be content to learn and do small tricks—those which are suited to his size, but must know how the Big Illusions are done.

I can't blame him, for that is always the way.

He reminds me of another cub aged a couple of years older who wanted to do the Box Escape, and did. That was, to be precise, 48 years ago.

I have often been asked for the secret of success in conjuring.

Every time, I have given the same qualified answer: If by conjuring is meant the "art" of conjuring, the answer is insanity.

It is only madness which makes a true magician—madness about magic.

The virus must enter the very marrow of your soul if you wish to get and give pleasure out of conjuring.

★

It is a startlingly different story if by "conjuring" is meant the business, the profession of conjuring.

At least, in India, I do not know if I will enter into that field in this series.

I may, if the patience of the readers—not forgetting the editor—holds out.

At present, I shall be talking about the Art of Magic.

I think that virus entered my system in 1906 when I saw Howard Thurston at the old Classic Theatre in Calcutta.

It opened a fairyland to my boyish eyes.

The charm of that man! Calcutta was swept off its feet by his style. His smile was truly "captivating," not the apish smirk I see on the faces of our modern "World's Greatest" magicians.

Men had known magic as something oaffling—something in the nature of a battle of wits between the performer and the audience.

They never dreamt that it could be so entertaining, so seductive.

I wonder if any "magician" is still alive who saw Thurston. Thurston himself died quite a number of years ago.

My life as an amateur magician started—like Charity—at home.

The audience consisted of "ladies only." Not young ladies only—which proved a great blessing.

For there was one serious difficulty.

Though I was perfectly at ease when executing the secret sleights of hand before the mirror in the privacy of my bedroom, I could not face the audience when I tried to do them in public.

EVERY TIME, I HAD TO DO A "PASS" OR A "PALM" OR TAKE SOMETHING OUT OF A "POCHETTE" OR FROM UNDER THE VEST—I TURNED MY BACK ON THE AUDIENCE.

I remember that distinctly.

★

The ladies did not like it.

They were fair enough to concede that I looked considerably handsomer when I turned my back to them, but they would prefer to watch my hands rather than merely admire my back.

I think it was my mother and an ancient but still serviceable aunt who pleaded for me on such occasions and the shows were allowed to proceed.

This was somewhere about 1907.

It was very difficult to get audiences those days. I mean, difficult for me.

The wicked imps at my school would agree to come on one condition only—*that I fed them with a fair amount of meat after the show.*

That meant constant *pourparlers* with my mother and the cook. And the quality of the shows was always determined according to the quantity of goat mutton provided.

It brings some solace in the evening of life to remember that I got a little of my own back in later days.

Every time, a request came for "one of your wonderful shows"—free, of course—I made intensive enquiries about the "browsing and sluicing" before agreeing to give it.

I could afford to. For that was all that they had to give me—a free dinner. It *had* to be good.

As with other budding magicians, the initial handicap was the procurement of the stock-in-trade.

With the meagre pocket allowance I had, I gathered the apparatuses all right but the thing which kept me worried was the "setting," the "dressing"—the artistic background.

For even at the beginning, I saw the importance of "colour" in conjuring.

This meant good clothes, lights, curtains, scenic background, music etc.

There were very few clothes which my father had those days which did not have to serve in the great and glorious cause of conjuring, not a single pair of patent-leather shoes which had not the honour of treading on my stage.

The trousers were quite manageable with a little rolling-up of the ends.

The coats were made to fit with a couple of thick sweaters underneath. Yes, even in summer.

That was what I meant by "madness" earlier.

It has to be confessed that they were not exactly borrowed.

I had to help myself to the things when the owner was away — in his office or on tour.

He had his suspicion, but no proof, and you cannot hang a man on mere suspicion—even if he happens to be your son.

I must say that for him. Things went on quite merrily till that Affair of the Towels upset the apple-cart for good and all.

It was quite an epic in its way.

★

Preparing for an extra-special show at the house, I discovered that the material in hand fell short of the length necessary for the front curtain.

There was not a single scarf, wrapper, or shawl which had not already been commandeered for the back drop and the "wings."

Only the front was still uncovered—with just two hours to go.

The answer came in a flash: "Towels!" Naturally.

There were any number of them in the house—all colours—and within a quarter of an hour, every rack and rail subscribed its quota.

In an hour's time, they were stitched together to form a "front" of which the great Bakst would have been proud.

My father was in his office and my mother was in the midst of her afternoon *siesta*. Let this be a lesson to *you*.

Never start splashing a lot of water on your face without making sure that there is something to dry it with.

That was the fundamental mistake which my father did, and he paid for the oversight.

He made a long arm for the towel which he *assumed* was there—but it was not there.

Extraordinary how a man hates being wet for long.

It was no good my explaining to him that the towel was not lost but only in company with its fellows on my stage.

I showed him the "front."

It was all to no good.

THE EPISODE ENDED DISASTROUSLY. NO, NOT PAINFULLY, WHICH I WOULD HAVE PREFERRED. HE RIPPED THE ENTIRE "FRONT" TO PIECES WITH HIS BARE HANDS—ABOUT TWENTY PIECES—AND THE TOWELS RETURNED TO THEIR RAILS.

★

That episode and several others contributed to my giving up "set" shows and devoting myself mainly to drawing-room shows and extempore magic.

With the coming of age other pre-occupations like marrying, getting a family, and other worries forced their way into the scheme of things and it became too much of a bother to collect curtains and things.

I seemed to have made the right choice for the audience said the same thing.

They took to my tooling more kindly *after* a disarming dinner—not mine but the host's—than before one.

The "spirits" worked more freely—and you can take that sentence any way you like.

"Patter" was more welcome—particularly by the European audiences.

Occasionally, I gave stage shows—in the cause of charity.

I shall give some of my experiences in the next chapter which probably will be the finale of the series.

A playsuit with stark white latticed cotton shorts. The jacket is short length (as long as the shorts) and has high latticed check but line.

NEED FOR SEANCE UNDER TEST CONDITIONS

ONE final test remained before my husband and I departed the spiritualist camp, Silver Belle, at Emphrata, Pa.

I had specifically requested a direct-voice seance with Virginia Leach Falls, a charming, attractive young woman whose public lecture the day before had convinced us that Virginia could succeed at almost any endeavour.

She certainly would not need to resort to trickery and fraud to earn a living.

My husband and I had already checked out of our camp cottage.

This seance, a private one, offered one last surprise, along with some shattering disillusionment for anyone seeking to believe in spirit communication.

The room was plunged into darkness, and while we repeated the Lord's prayer at the request of Mrs. Falls, she went into purported trance.

Suddenly, a merry voice announced through an apparently floating trumpet that she was Evening Star, Virginia's "spirit control."

A gay little Indian maiden, she teased and bantered with us while ticking off the names of our departed relatives who were waiting to "speak."

The first one to identify herself by name was my grandmother Shick, who announced that she had tried to materialise before me the night before and hoped that she had succeeded.

To her obvious surprise, I insisted that I had not seen her. (It was my maternal grandmother Judy, not my paternal one who displayed her ethereal charms in "physical" body the evening before during a materialisation seance).

Two Defects

Next, my father declared his presence and said that he, too, had tried to materialise for me last night.

Once again, I had to protest that I had not seen him, since only women and children had "appeared" at the seance under discussion.

Two defeats apparently proved too much for the medium—or for our "spirit" relatives.

The next voices heard were supposedly those of Bob's two sisters, who had introduced themselves to us "in the flesh" at the previous materialisation seance. Now, however, neither made the slightest reference to having been seen.

Suddenly, while sister-in-law A—— was speaking directly in front of us, we saw a misty form materialise in that exact spot. It seemed not four feet from our startled eyes.

THE FORM REMAINED STATIONARY FOR A FEW MOMENTS WHILE CONVERSING WITH US, AND THEN

Dr. Mesmer, the Father of Mesmerism, whose dissertation on Animal Magnetism revolutionised the thought of his age.

VANISHED ABRUPTLY INTO THE INKY BLACKNESS OF THE ROOM.

Evening Star broke in at this point to enquire whether we had seen our sister.

We conceded that we had certainly seen something, whereupon she tinkled: "I'm so glad. I sprinkled ectoplasm around her and did so hope that you could see her."

Rather Odd

Bob's other deceased "sister" then announced her arrival by exclaiming: "Isn't this marvellous!" surprised at the new approach, I asked what she meant.

"Why, that I'm actually able to speak to you," she explained. To us, this seemed rather odd, inasmuch as we had frequently conversed with her purported spirit during at least eight previous seances.

Recalling that the evening before she had "physically" kissed my husband and me while supposedly in a materialised state, I asked:

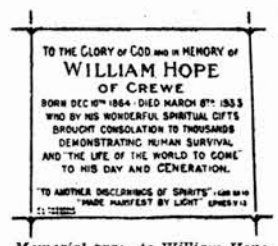
"Darling, when will we actually get to see you? You remember that in Washington you said you were working on your vibrations so that you could appear to me in person...."

Many Errors

My sister-in-law, apparently oblivious to the fact that only the evening before she not only had appeared, but even touched us, replied:

"You must have patience, Ruth. It is difficult enough for us to build up enough power to talk to you in this manner, let alone appear in person.

"Perhaps this fall, if you will study spiritualism in classes, I may be able to come through to you."


TO THE GLORY OF GOD AND IN MEMORY OF
WILLIAM HOPE
OF CREWE
BORN DEC 10TH 1864 · DIED MARCH 8TH 1933
WHO BY HIS WONDERFUL SPIRITUAL GIFTS
BROUGHT CONSOLATION TO THOUSANDS
DEMONSTRATING HUMAN SURVIVAL
AND "THE LIFE OF THE WORLD TO COME"
TO HIS DAY AND GENERATION.

Memorial brass to William Hope unveiled in 1933. He was a great prophet who gave objective proof and evidence of survival and the life of the world to come. —Courtesy: News from Next World.

It seemed a rather curt dismissal from one who had kissed us affectionately the evening before! But my sister-in-law was not yet finished with her errors of fact.

No sooner had I mentioned the names of two of her living brothers and sisters than she sighed:

"Oh, if only they would make an effort to talk to me as you and Bob have done! It would be so wonderful, but they are not yet ready. Don't rush them too much. Just give them my love, and perhaps they will gradually begin to believe, so that I can talk to them, too."

Alas for the facts! Although Bob's brother is, indeed, a debunker of spiritualism, their living sister had held many more conversations with the purported voice now speaking than we had.

Like ours, hers had been a scientific quest for the truth.

Bob's father came in by name, and when my husband asked him to sing a hymn, the former minister replied with alacrity: "All right, son, what would you like to hear?"

When Bob suggested however, that Rev. Montgomery "sing the one you used to open services with every Sunday," his "father" hastily explained that singing would require too much effort.

Throughout the half-hour seance, a mysterious pin-point of light darted and flashed around the otherwise jet-black room. Evening Star explained that this was her way of showing that she was actually there.

The voices, speaking through trumpets, continuously changed

Spirit photograph of Antonius Stradivarius, the famous violinist, which has materialised round the standing figure in the centre. Inset a reputed picture of the violinist for comparison.

By Ruth Montgomery

THIS is the final article of a series in which one of America's best-known newspaper women h as reported on her remarkable experiences in the fascinating world of spiritualism. Here she sums up and analyses those experiences and provides a challenge to believers in spiritualism.

position throughout the seance, coming first from the ceiling and as suddenly from vantage points no more than two feet removed from our ears.

Some would-be exposers of spiritualism claim that it is relatively simple, after brief practice, for a medium to manipulate trumpets in order to project assumed voices around the room.

A flashlight painted with lampblack, they insist, can duplicate the mysterious light.

I'm unfortunately, no expert. Although disillusioned, I nevertheless remain baffled by some aspects of the purported phenomena.

Nearly every family knows someone who has dreamed a fact before it happened.

This writer recalls hearing the late Eleanor Medill (Cissy) Patterson, while publisher of the Washington Times—Herald, describe a dream of her own.

Dream Sequence

The inimitable Cissy, once married to a Polish count, recounted that years later, while enjoying an afternoon siesta in her Washington mansion, she suddenly saw her divorced husband standing at the foot of her bed.

"This was no drab, grey dream—it was bright technicolour," Cissy insisted, "and I was awake.

"He was wearing his gaudiest uniform and dozens of bright campaign ribbons on his chest. As suddenly as he appeared, he vanished."

Cissy, by then thoroughly roused, rushed downstairs to tell her family.

The following day, a cable informed her of the death of her former husband in Poland at the exact moment that—a continent away—she had "seen" him at the foot of her bed.

The philosophy of spiritualism makes interesting study. Rev. Hugh Gordon Burroughs, "the grand old man of spiritualism," believes there is no such thing as an original thought or idea.

Analogy

Pointing out that as soon as one invention is patented, the U.S. patent office is frequently beseged with similar applications before the original product is even on the market, he insists:

"Our spirit guides have sent the idea, which is picked up by various receiving stations in widely scattered areas. It is the same with a book. Several with similar plots may be published almost simultaneously, although the authors have had no communication with each other."

Personally, after attending fourteen seances, my disillusionment with spiritualism is complete, although some aspects of it remain baffling. For instance:

How can the same names of departed relatives emerge over and over again, in isolated localities unless the various mediums are running dangerous risk of detection by maintaining central card files with copies in the possession of all?

If this is actually the case, how can they afford the tremendous expense entailed, inasmuch as the fee for each sence averages only dol. 3 to dol. 5 per person?

The total "take" from an hour's seance is frequently a mere dol. 5 or dol. 6.

How can a voice speaking through a trumpet almost directly in front of your nose suddenly project from a corner of the ceiling, unless the medium hazards the sudden glare of a flashlight (wielded by a doubter) while treading noiselessly around the darkened room?

Puzzling

If ten to 15 unrelated sitters are sharing a seance, how can a medium, in the inky darkness, without notes, remember which relatives belong to whom, even if the information previously had been supplied to the medium?

How could Rev. Malcolm Panton's "spirit control" have been so all-knowing, at one of our earliest seance experiences last spring, as to introduce my father by declaring: "Here is a gentleman who wants to talk to his girl. He says he's her boy."

Only two people in the world had called my father "Iry Boy"—my sister and myself. To whom else would such an introduction of a parent even have made sense?

This and the description of the plaid suit I had recently sent to my sister seemed to provide the kind of "evidential" which gradually convinced Sir Arthur Conan Doyle and others of the actual existence of spirit communication through seances.

And certainly the so-called spirit in St. Petersburg was right in warning my friend Alice not to make when she did the trip north from Florida which led to her serious injury in an auto accident.

Some Posers

But why, if our departed relatives are actually conversing with us, do they make so many misstatements of fact, why does not my purported father seem to know of my living sister, unless

(Continued on page 14, col. 7)

Art Notes By D. G. Vyas

Natya Mandir Should Be Basis Of Revival Of Drama

IN India, drama has been a tradition with regional distinctions. Several regions now organised as states had built up the stage as a professional institution.

The distinctions were mostly linguistic.

The stage was, thus, representative of the region in which it had grown.

It was regular in its activity since it was a professional organisation.

Tradition

THERE are several who are deploring the fact that rescruitment of first-rate dramatists and actors, has almost come to a standstill.

Most of the eminent dramatists and actors who are still in the field are products of the professional stage.

The generation which should succeed them and continue the tradition is not recruited, because the stage has ceased to be an institution organised on a permanent basis.

The stage in various regions has a glorious history of over 100 years behind it.

The tradition established by it has not yet petered out, because a few professional companies, which have survived, are struggling to perpetuate it; but somehow or other the stage which has carried with it the tradition even in its emaciated condition is assigned no place in the ambit of revival and is left to its own fate.

Evidently revival is guided by idealism without the least regard for the realities of the situation.

★

To include a school of training in the plan of revival of anything has currently been a fashion.

There is already one under consideration for drama.

There is again a highly expensive project for the construction of National Theatre in New Delhi.

These two institutions which are still on paper are at once cited as practical measures. Needed for revival of drama, though, the resources on which they must draw have to be explored in the tradition, and it is this aspect of the proposition which is missed.

The school of training and national theatre are necessary institutions in the field of drama, and they have to be established wherever they are needed.

HOWEVER THE IMMEDIATE REQUIREMENTS OF THE SITUATION, ARE PRESERVATION OF THE TRADITION, PROTECTION, THEATRES AND TOURING COMPANIES ORGANISED AS REGULAR UNITS.

Theatres must be reserved for drama in different towns so that they might be easily available to the touring companies.

If drama is to be really revived as an art for the people, protection in every conceivable way and without discrimination must be extended to the professional companies, amateur groups and theatres.

Natya Mandir

PRESERVATION of the resources and relics of the tradition should be an important item, in the plan of drama revival.

It is the task which cannot be carried out by the school of training or national theatre.

A special institution to be styled as Natya Mandir is needed for it in every region.

In its organisation, such an institution would be a combination of a library, museum and research centre.

It will furnish the requisite background of the tradition to the school of training and national theatre.

The library section of the Natya Mandir should build up collection of dramas—both printed and unprinted—and of relevant literature.

It should also undertake publicatioin of unprinted dramas and compilation of authentic and comprehensive history of the stage of its region and of biographies of eminent dramatists and actors.

The library section should further collect records of songs and undertake recording of singing and speech by the well-known actors who are still alive.

★

The museum should have on display costumes, make-up accessories, stage-equipment, curtains and models of settings used in the past.

It should have a gallery of photographs in portraits of dramatists, actors and other stage artists and also drawing and paintings of scenes of well-known dramas.

Musical instruments, specimens of lighting and other material should further be kept in the museum section.

The resources out of which a Natya Mandir can be organised are still available in every region.

DRAMAS, MANUSCRIPTS, RECORDS AND OTHER THINGS PERTAINING TO THE TRADITIONAL STAGE WHICH ARE SCATTERED HERE AND THERE ARE FACING THE DANGER OF DESTRUCTION.

Above all several actors and dramatists who are out of employment on account of the absence of professional companies are living repositories, not only of information, but of the tradition of acting and drama-writing.

All such resources made up of men and material must be pulled together in order to build up the Natya Mandir.

★

The revivalists whose sheet anchor is the field in the amateur stage ought to realise the values of the tradition and achievement of the professional stage in the various regions.

If their aim is to organise drama, school of training and a central theatre as national institutions, they should begin to think how such institutions would become national, if any aspect of the tradition is overlooked.

At least, the man-power left by the traditional stage must be harnessed to the purposes of training and direction, if the accumulation of experience represented by it is considered to have any values for drama-revival.

Open Air

BOMBAY should congratulate itself on having got a fine open air theatre in the compound of the Elphinstone Technical High School.

Constructed by the State Government, this theatre has a spacious stage which will be fully equipped and artistically decorated.

It has an open auditorium having a capacity of over 4,000.

It is understood that this theatre is intended only for drama and other stage performances and will be available to the public on reasonable terms.

All the drama theatres minus two in the city were converted into cinema houses, following the advent of the talkie, and drama was left almost without a home.

"Now this one will kill you—!"

The open air theatre constructed by the Government should, therefore, be welcomed by all who are interested in revitalisation of the stage and drama.

This theatre in its architectural design, decorations and equipment will be worthy of Bombay.

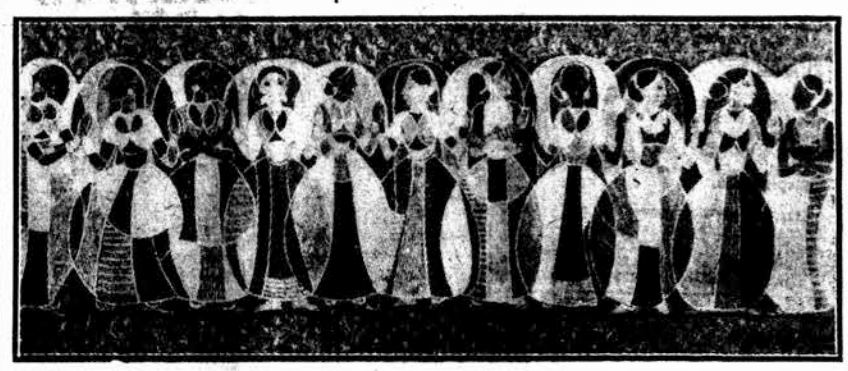
Bombay's is not a solitary theatre built by the Government.

Open air theatres in various towns are included in the Government's comprehensive scheme for encouragement of dramatic art.

A few have been already constructed, and provision is made every year for such theatres in a few towns.

Bombay's theatre is one of them and a part of the Government's scheme.

GARBA DANCE



BEAUTY OF THE LINE By Kumari Bhaktiben Shah.

'Pigeon-Drop' Racket Big Money

By David Barnett

WASHINGTON.

EVIDENCE that a nation-wide syndicate is directing teams of "confidence women" in a racket that takes about dol. 5,000,000 a year from victims has been developed by a Senate sub-committee.

The racket is the so-called "pigeon-drop" gimmick.

The confidence game has been under study for the past four months by three investigators of the Senate Juvenile Delinquency sum-committee headed by Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn).

James Bobo, counsel for the sub-Committee, estimated that 400-500 persons were involved in the syndicate.

These include bondsmen, lawyers, instructors for the "confidence women," and the women themselves.

★

The evidence indicates the headquarters of the syndicate, at one time in Cleveland, Ohio, has been moved to Los Angeles.

Bobo said the sub-Committee probably would open public hearings on the subject in Newark, N.J., on November 16.

In a closed-door session of the sub-committee last July 31, testimony was taken from Oakey Jackson, a "retired" confidence man who now owns a hotel in Cleveland.

The Juvenile Delinquency sub-Committee became interested in the confidence racket because the syndicate picks up young teen-aged girls to train for the racket, Bobo said.

Most of the operators are recruited in Cleveland, Chicago, New York and California.

Usually, the swindle is elaborately staged.

In simplified terms, it works this way:

The Method

One of the two-woman team engages the prospective victim in conversation. She mentions casually that she had just been told by another woman that the other woman had found a large sum of money and was taking it to her employer to find out what to do with it.

The other half of the team, and the one who allegedly found the money, then walks up.

She asks woman "A" whether the victim knows about the find.

When Woman "A" says she does, woman "B" then says that means the money will have to be split three ways.

She tells the other two that her boss says they will have to show some cash to demonstrate good faith and in case someone later claims the lost money before he will give them shares of the found money.

The team then accompanies the victim to the bank where she draws out "good-faith" money.

One of the team takes the money ostensibly to show to the employer, then returns and directs the victims to a non-existent person in an office who is to give her back the good-faith money and her share of the found money.

By the time the victim discovers that the dispenser does not exists, the team has disappeared.

BOBO SAID THE SYNDICATE APPARENTLY HAS DISCOVERED THAT TEAMS OF ONE WHITE AND ONE NEGRO WOMAN HAVE BEEN THE MOST SUCCESSFUL.

The trained confidence woman can play either part in the swindle and often does not know who her partner will be until they meet in the town to which they have been assigned.

Usually, the team takes the first plane out after the swindle has been achieved.

★

In other cases, they are driven to the town in a car which waits for them until the racket has been pulled.

Then they are immediately driven out of town.

In one case on file at the sub-committee, a team collected a total of dol 34,000 in a series of successful "drops" during one six-month period.

Maternity Wards For Elephants

By James M. Quigley

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa.

ONE OF THE RECENTLY DISCOVERED FACTS ABOUT ELEPHANTS IN THE DEEP BUSH OF AFRICA IS THAT AN EXPECTANT MOTHER AMONG THE HUGE PACHYDERMS PREPARES A "MATERNITY WARD" FOR HERSELF WHEN HER TIME OF DELIVERY DRAWS NEAR.

The pachyderms of Africa are a far cry from the friendly elephants who marched down Main Street in circus parades.

Those fellows who cavoted in "ham" fashion under tents or in Madison Square Garden were from India — a totally different breed.

The most startling signs to be observed in Kruger National Park to an "elephant loving" fan are the warnings to be careful of the pachyderms, and the traveller only has to hear a few stories to revise some original thoughts about the animals.

★

When a herd is on the march it is definitely advisable to give it the right of way.

The wise motorist drives cautiously when in the neighbourhood of the big boys.

They have been known to squash cars for some fancied grievance.

The elephant, of course, is a fantastically strong animal and can do tremendous damage when aroused.

It is likewise a shy animal and seeks to be left alone.

And these characteristics add to its unpredictability, and it is easy to see why complete information about their herd life still is lacking.

PROTECTIVE GUARD

Consequently, it was of considerable interest when recently the Game Department in Uganda disclosed the information about the "maternity wards" in a report on various aspects of wild life in the Protectorate.

As delivery time approaches, the expectant mother tramps down flat a large area of grass and bush.

Then she lies down to give birth.

At a respectful distance, the remainder of the herd stands about in a protective circle.

Occasionally in more open country, the "maternity wards" are built by knocking down trees and dragging them into a circle.

If the three-type ward is used, an opening is left between logs so that the expectant mother may enter.

A number of both types of "wards" have been observed in Uganda's vast game reserve by wardens and rangers of the department.

The report also notes a few other "human interest" items about the pachyderms and their life in the bush.

BABY ELEPHANT

One such deals with a baby elephant whose mother was shot and who was adopted by one of the rangers.

The ranger found himself forced to sleep with the little fellow in order to get some sleep, otherwise the baby would howl all night long.

Feeding was another problem, so he found a syringe in the department's store room.

It was the type used to fill automobile batteries with distilled water.

The ranger filled it with milk and sprayed it into the yawning mouth.

This was almost too successful. The baby elephant enjoyed it so much that he wanted to play—by squirting the milk back at the ranger with his trunk.

talking of BOOKS

Comparative Economics

ECONOMIC ANTHROPOLOGY. By M. J. Herskovits. Published by A. A. Knopf, New York. Pages 547.

This book is a thorough revision of THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE PRIMITIVE PEOPLES published by the author many years ago.

It is an introduction to comparative economics in the broadcast sense of the terms.

It does not deal with the comparison of free enterprise with Communist and Fascist economies to which the term comparative economics has become restricted in recent years.

The author emphasises that the change in the title of the book represents not merely a change of terminology but also of the understanding of the field of study covered by it.

The word primitive, savage, backward or early have been found to be designations with a tendentious character.

They are, therefore, open to considerable objection and the author has, therefore, dropped the word 'primitive' from the title.

The purpose of the work is to provide information concerning the economic life of non-literate peoples, to consider some of the questions in economic science that can be examined by use of this data and to suggest lines of attack which may be profitably defined for future use.

Polanyi had once said that outstanding discovery of recent historical and anthropological research is that "man's economy as a rule is submerged in his social relationships."

A recognition of this fact by the economists of this country will be fostered by a reading of this study written from the anthropological point of view.

—H.

"But I inshisht you take my seat. Ma'am—I'm getting out at Piccadilly."

Agatha Harrison's Big Role In Our Freedom Fight

Agatha Harrison Published by George Allen and Unwin Ltd., London. Pages 156. Price 12sh. 6d.

MANY people played a part in the fight for Indian Independence. If Mahatma Gandhi led the movement and carried it to its culmination, there were others, who in the light of their own understanding of the problem, served the same objective.

Amongst these, however, we have also examples of citizens of other countries, most notably of Britain itself.

These individuals contributed in varying degrees to the growth of a spirit of sympathy for Indian aspirations amongst the British people and simultaneously to the development in India of an appreciation of the attitudes of the British people on this vital question.

Miss Agatha Harrison was amongst the latter class of people.

But she was an individual outstanding in her own right and with a background of service to humanity in varying fields before she came to devote her life and energies to the cause of India's independence.

Influential

That she was associated on the one hand with Mahatma Gandhi and C. F. Andrews should itself be enough to secure for her a position in the life and history of India.

Almost by accident Agatha Harrison moved from her earlier post as a kindergarten teacher to become the most influential worker in the cause of Anglo-Indian friendship.

Initially she started welfare work in an English factory.

Later, she joined the London School of Economics as the only welfare tutor at the university level in England.

As her ability in this direction was recognised she was asked by the American Y. W. C. A. to make the first industrial survey of China as a part of their campaign to raise the living standards of Chinese women.

The results of this work created a good impression.

About this time the National Christian Council of India wanted her to come to India and do the same sort of work as she had done for China.

She also got a request to work in the Y.W.C.A.'s Education and Research Division to organise a department of Social Sciences and Economics.

She chose the latter and her good work in this connection has certainly played an active part in the organisation of education for social service in the United States.

At very short notice she joined the Royal Commission on Indian Labour under Mr. Whitely, as Personal Assistant to Miss Power.

Personal Touch

The Commission came on a six-month tour of India only to be met by a boycott, which could have destroyed the very purpose of the tour.

It was at this point that Miss Harrison's brilliant personal touch saved the situation.

BY HER SUCCESS IN ARRANGING ENTIRELY PERSONAL AND UNOFFICIAL MEETINGS SHE WAS ABLE TO ENABLE THE LEADER OF THE COMMISSION TO GET A CLEARER PICTURE OF THE REAL SITUATION AS IT EXISTED IN THIS COUNTRY.

It was then that Mahatma Gandhi invited her to work for better understanding between India and Britain.

She took over as the Secretary of the India Conciliation Council and her immense ability for organisation and her human approach to every question enabled her to transform in many ways the relationships that existed between many of the leading citizens of her own country and the country which for all practical purposes she had come to adopt.

It was at about this stage that she became a kind of secretary-caretaker to C. F. Andrews who was also devoting himself to the cause of Indian Independence.

Written by her sister Lucy Harrison, this book gives a description of Agatha's life, highlighting the main events.

There is little attempt at a character sketch except in the form of her own writings and the writings of those with whom she came into contact.

In a sense, therefore, the present work could almost be described as a volume of edited letters and papers connected together by explanatory matter which is the work of the author

Will Power

Miss Harrison's personality and influence have been well-noted by Vijayalakshmi Pandit when she says:

"Agatha had great will power and a capacity to persevere in the face of what, to the rest of us, seemed overwhelming odds

"Time and again she was ruffled; yet she went on with the serenity of spirit which was truly remarkable."

Elsewhere, she says in the foreword that in time of disturbance, Agatha would be calm and never ruffled.

Agatha was deeply sensitive She dedicated herself completely to the cause of freedom and democracy.

She had an inner poise and a faith in the cause she served. It was because of this overwhelming faith that she was able to influence people in a way which they could hardly believe themselves.

Among the series of books that are being published in recent years covering the most crucial periods of the history of this country until the achievement of her Independence and thereafter, this study of Agatha Harrison by her sister will take an honoured place.

H. E

Nature Cure Holds Big Promise

"Arogya" (and "Moozvan-ma Margha-darshan"), edited by Dr. Harkisondas D. Gandhi, and published from Nature Cure Centre, Silk House, Hamalwadi, Girgaon Road, Bombay. Pages 421, priced at Rs. 4.

THIS is a valuable book on health written in chaste Gujarati by Dr. H. D. Gandhi, a naturopath, who has made a name by his illuminating articles in Bombay's oldest Gujarati daily, the 'Bombay Samachar.'

They are read with interest by thousands of readers mainly because there are not many writers in Gujarati who tackle the nature cure system in the way the author has done, and the reprint of the articles in book form will be doubly welcome.

They deal with almost all the diseases human flesh is heir to.

Questions of readers are answered frankly and fearlessly—even questions that border on amazing simplicity or crass stupidity.

Proof is unmistakable that patients who have not been cured or got only partial relief turn towards this system, even when they know that the latter may take longer time to effect cures than others.

None will gainsay the fact that Bombay badly needs institutions where cures can be effected by different therapies such as Yoga, asanas, massages, food, electricity, clay etc.

The author of the book is doing this in his humble way, with the limited resources at his command, at his Centre.

When the cry for more doctors of all the systems is insistent what a great scope for this system exists in a poor country like ours can be easily realised.

Calcutta is fortunately far ahead of Bombay in this respect.

On the subject of food and the bad habits of many Dr. Gandhi spares none.

His wholesome advice, which runs through each page of the book, is surely a welcome guide and makes out a good case for Government support and full recognition of the system.

—A.K.

Inside Hungary

Writers And Artists As Liberators

By GERALD CLARK

BUDAPEST.

"YES," SAID A HUNGARIAN WRITER, "WE PRODUCE A LOT OF BOOKS. BUT WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT IS FOOD. YOU CAN'T EAT BAD BOOKS."

"Our life here?" echoed an artist, taking off his glasses and rubbing his eyes wearily. "Bah," he exclaimed, suddenly flinging the glasses to the floor and shattering them.

The setting was the cafe Hungaria, known before the war as the Cafe New York, rendezvous for the intelligentsia and literati.

The cafe, closed for many years, recently reopened. Once again it is drawing Budapest's leading authors, composers, painters.

They sit in the vast room, beside the mirrored square pillars and under the beaded chandeliers and high ceilings decorated with water nymphs, and they drink coffee—and talk.

Hungary, even under the Hapsburgs, always imported books, translated them and achieved a literacy standard second to none in Europe.

"And now we are a 'people's democracy,'" one man told me derisively. "The Communists should knock away the borders and make one big country out of all the 'democracies.' They're all the same, aren't they?"

Economically, and politically, they are the same. And yet, as I sat in the Cafe Hungaria, I couldn't help thinking of the differences.

The Cafe Hungaria—originally known as the Cafe New York—where Budapest's writers and intellectuals gather. They were behind the recent ousting of Communist boss Matyas Rakosi

Mostly they talk of the old days, when they could visit London and Paris and meet contemporaries.

Today a few of them—the safe few—receive permission to travel abroad, but even they must leave behind their wives as insurance they will return.

THE OTHERS MUST SIMPLY CLAMOUR FOR CONTACT WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD, FOR IDEAS THAT WILL STIMULATE THEM.

In Poland there is a spirit, moving upward from the people themselves, that is speeding the process of liberalisation.

In Hungary the people are more docile, less likely to demand an independent role within the Communist bloc.

Nevertheless, even Hungary has its traditional leaders—the writers—who in previous fights for greater freedom have sometimes outweighed the politicians.

And now Hungary's writers are justly credited with one more achievement—the removal from office of Matyas Rakosi, the hated Communist boss who ruled with a dictatorial fist.

It was the most significant development in Hungary in 11 years.

Here in the Cafe Hungaria, surrounded by admirers, sits one of the leading "rebels," Tibor Dery.

CONSIDERED THE "ENFANT TERRIBLE" OF HUNGARIAN LITERATURE, DERY IS AN INTERESTING PHENOMENON OF THE COMMUNIST MOVEMENT.

Now 63, stoop-shouldered, with bushy gray hair, he was born into a wealthy textile family.

His first job—for experience only—was with an uncle, against whom Dery promptly led a strike of workers demanding better conditions.

In 1918 he joined the Hungarian Communist Party, and ever since has fought what he considers injustice inside party ranks.

Bold Stand

Dery is typical of many of the less dogmatic Communists whom I have met.

He says that within the confines of Communalism there can be democracy and freedom of expression.

Others pay lip-service to the same theory. Dery believes in it.

Certainly he proved, as did other party intellectuals, that he was willing to stand up to Rakosi.

Last November he was one of a group of 100 authors who signed a resolution complaining that literature had been placed in an ideological strait jacket.

They also urged that party policies should be left open to criticism, that writers should be at liberty to express themselves as they saw fit.

Rakosi speedily clamped down and threatened to "investigate" the dissidents.

In actuality, no one was arrested, but the displeasure of the party boss was enough to cause a slackening of such brash criticism.

That is, until June 27.

On that date the Petofi Debating Club held an open session, attended by 5,000 Hungarians eager to hear the kind of frank discussion.

Absent since 1945, the Petofi Club was formed in September last year, but it did not gain any real impetus until after the 20th Party Congress, when Kruschev denounced Stalin and opened the doors, even slightly, to vocal soul-searching.

On June 27 writers and journalists rose and demanded freedom for Hungary to choose its own course, within Communism, without automatic subservience to Russia.

Writers' Role

Dery recalled for his audience how the club had taken its name from one of Hungary's heroes of the past, Alexandre Petofi, poet and author, whose 12-point manifesto (calling for a free Press and freedom to congregate) sparked a revolt against the Hapsburgs and led to a degree of Hungarian autonomy within the Austrian empire.

THUS THE PARALLEL WAS CLEAR: WRITERS INSPIRED LIBERALISATION BEFORE; THEY COULD DO IT AGAIN.

The crowd cheered Dery. Rakosi denounced him and expelled him from the Communist Party.

But two weeks later another prominent figure, Zoltan Zelk, poet and old Communist, made a speech at the Writers' Federation and said that anyone who tries to violate Hungarian national tradition is not a patriot and is serving foreign interests.

This was another poke at Rakosi.

Dog Story

Though officially dishonoured, Dery himself was not yet silenced.

A short story of his, "Nikki, the story of a dog," was published in mid-July.

It told of the worst five-year period in Hungarian history (1950 to 1955) when Hungarians were unjustly and ruthlessly imprisoned, "when nobody dared speak openly—except in his dreams."

Specifically, Nikki's master had gone to jail, and when finally he was released there was still no hope for the future. Nikki, worn out and forlorn, died the evening his master came home.

Remarkable for its tone of pessimism, Dery's short-story seized the imagination of Hungarians, who in their own daily living had much reason for cursing Rakosi.

It would be oversimplification to pretend that Dery and his colleagues alone were responsible for Rakosi's dismissal from power.

But there is little doubt that Moscow sensing the mood of the Hungarian people as reflected by their writers, decided Rakosi's liabilities now outbalanced his former assets.

As an old Stalinist he had to go, and when, on July 18, he resigned, he did so amidst an orgy of confession of "crimes" he had committed in the past.

What does the change in Hungary really mean? It is still too early to judge whether Erno Gero, Rakosi's successor as first secretary of the party, will prove more than a puppet of the Kremlin.

Heartening

Yet in itself the change is heartening, if only because it recognises that the people must be allowed some latitude.

And even the smallest change can lead to a bigger one.

THE CONTAGION OF FREEDOM IS SUCH THAT A STEP BACKWARD IS MORE DIFFICULT THAN A STEP FORWARD.

Already, the Gero regime has pledged the Communists in Hungary will never return to the open police terror that marked the Stalin-Rakosi era.

Already, too, members of the "Bourgeoisie," who were dispossessed from their homes, are beginning to return to Budapest. Hungarians now are willing to meet, and talk, with foreigners because, as one of them phrased it, "we no longer fear a knock on the door at midnight. That was a sound we most trembled at, even as recently as a year ago."

In the cafe Hungaria, the writers, whose creative instincts have been stifled by party dictates, have adopted a "wait and see" attitude.

One man told me now, in 1948, he visited France with a cultural mission. He returned to Budapest just as the cold war was setting in—and he found himself accused of having talked to Hungarian emigres while in Paris.

There was no specific charge—just the allegation that he had fraternized with "the enemy."

For 14 months he walked the streets in penance, unable to have any of his works published.

"But now," he said with a mild smile, "at least I am sitting and talking with you."

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World Economic Survey Shows

POVERTY OF MASSES IS STUBBORN

WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY 1955. Published by the United Nations, New York. Pages 261. Price 14 sh.

THOUGH DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION WERE GREATER IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR THAN IN THE FIRST, RECOVERY AND INCREASE OF OUTPUT AFTER THE SECOND WORLD WAR WERE MORE RAPID AND MORE WIDESPREAD.

Yet, the history of the period does not justify untempered optimism. On the contrary, it provides ground for serious concern.

This is because growth has taken place only in part due to favourable long-term forces.

To a significant extent it has also been raised on special and temporary supports.

These are the principal conclusions of the review of economic developments throughout the world during the decade after the second World War which forms the major part of the WORLD ECONOMIC SURVEY FOR 1955.

The usual review of the year is relegated to the latter half of the book.

Mass Poverty

The SURVEY finds that the problem of mass poverty in a large part of the world remains as stubborn as ever.

Particularly in the underdeveloped countries of the world per capita economic growth has not yet been consolidated to a point where it may be considered cumulative in nature.

Besides, few countries have been able to develop and diversify their economics sufficiently to strengthen their resistance to inflationary and deflationary shocks from abroad.

The SURVEY in fact draws attention to a very important feature of world economic development in the postwar decade, when it points out that some countries have even been made more vulnerable to outside shocks than before by the very process of economic development.

This is a feature of this period to which the world will certainly have to devote more attention than it has done in the past.

Sad Reaction

It says that though the developed countries have demonstrated a remarkable capacity for growth that growth has not been free from a considerable degree of instability.

THIS INSTABILITY OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES HAS IN TURN REACTED UPON THE UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES IN AN UNFAVOURABLE WAY.

The fact that the process of growth has tended to generate powerful forces of instability in both advanced and underdeveloped countries has drawn attention to the great dangers inherent in the world economy as it stands at the end of this decade.

Four Phases

The SURVEY divides the postwar decade into four phases: immediate postwar crisis; the general awakening to the longterm character of postwar economic problems; the raw materials boom and collapse associated with the Korean hostilities; and the current expansion.

Each period is covered in detail with the object of presenting a clear picture of the economic developments during this highly significant period of world history.

The report also draws attention to the fact that despite the self-evident scarcity in underdeveloped countries, investment opportunities for the private entrepreneurs have been quite limited.

On the one hand, the low levels of income restrict consumer demand and on the other shortages of skilled labour and management and of technical know-how and the absence of a social and economic infrastructure necessary for economic development, create significant difficulties.

A significant and important study, the present work should help to reach correct assessment of economic growth in various countries.

H.E.

Just Out:
KAMA KALPA
HINDU ART & RITUAL OF LOVE
(A Survey of the customs, festivals, rituals and beliefs concerning marriage, morals, women, the art and science of Love and Sex symbolism in Religion in India, from antiquity to the present day, based on ancient Sanskrit Classics Vatsyayana's **Kama Sutra** Kalyanmalla's **Ananga Ranga**, Koka Pandit's **Rati Rahasya**) by P. Thomas. With coloured frontispiece and 224 Live and Half-tone reproductions of masterpieces of Indian Sculptures & Paintings. Rs. 34/-.
TARAPOREVALA'S
"Treasure House of Books,"
210, Dr. D. Naoroji Rd., Bombay 1.

A Budapest street scene. The Hungarians are more poorly clothed than the Poles, but with their richer agriculture they eat better. Like the Poles they would like a moderate Socialism rather than Communism.

DRAMA OF MERCY MISSION SAVES PATIENT

By Anton R. Koev

TEL AVIV.

YOU'RE perfectly all right the two specialists lied to the Tel Aviv woman. But Mrs. Esther Yohimovich's husband was himself a physician and he knew the precise, painful truth.

His wife had been found suffering a kidney ailment whose imminent fatality was presumed unless two drugs could be secured with 24 hours.

The drugs, "Megimide" and "Daptazole," were not available in Israel but were known to be manufactured in England

Call After Call

What happened when, in desperation, Dr. Yohimovich began calling assistants of Israeli President Ben Zwi at 1-30 that morning built into this dramatic story:

A Presidential aide turned the appeal to El-Al, Israel airlines, which messaged the word to London.

Simultaneously, a relative of the stricken woman, a radio amateur, began trying to contact someone in England.

To his surprise, he contacted a German "ham" who promised to flash the word to Britain.

Another Tel Aviv "ham" radioed a friend in Switzerland.

The answer came that Swiss airlines was being asked to aid in the search.

But time was running out.

Then another amateur radioman made contact with a British radio enthusiast, who informed the Israeli Embassy in London.

The Embassy located some medicine, only to find that the Israeli airline plane had just left for Tel Aviv via Rome.

Israel's Rome Embassy was called, and officials replied they could find a substitute for the vital medicine.

Triple Delivery

Five hours later, treatment with this "second-best" medicine was begun in Tel Aviv.

With this treatment, Mrs. Yohimovich gained—then began failing again.

Next day, when the Israeli airline plane from Europe was unloaded, it was found carrying three boxes of the medicine.

On National Accounting

ON NATIONAL ACCOUNTING. By Ingwar Ohlsson. Published by the Konjunkturinstitutet, Stockholm. Pages 350. Price not stated.

DURING recent years there has been rapid progres sin the field of social accounting and national income studies.

But the development has been irregular and contributions to the subject lie scattered in economic literature.

Ingvar Ohlsson, who is the Research Secretary of the Konjunkturinstitutet of Sweden, has attempted in this book a comprehensive survey of the major problems, together with a review of the contributions that have been made to it by different scholars.

A considerable contribution to the subject has been made by experts from the Scandinavian countries, whose work has in the main not been available to English readers.

Since Ingvar Ohlsson's work outlines the results obtained by these writers, it becomes very useful indeed to those interested in the subject but are unable to avail themselves of the original writings.

The present work itself was originally written in Swedish.

The Swedish Council for Research in the Social Sciences must be, therefore, thanked, for having brought out this English translation simultaneously with the original edition.

—H.E.

LOUELLA'S WEEK-END MUSINGS *IN AND AROUND BOMBAY*

CITY LAUNCHES BIG DRIVE AGAINST CANCER

SUNDAY GEM

A child becomes for his parents, according to the education he receives, a blessing or a chastisement.

On Thursday, November 8th, a "Road Collection" drive is being launched in aid of two charitable associations that are engaged in doing yeoman service in the interest of the public in general, and suffering humanity in particular.

An appeal is made to one and all to give according to one's purse, and help swell the funds of these two societies, a brief report of which is given here.

At the reception to celebrate the birthday of the Shah of Iran are Dr. Pochhammer, Mr. Britten, Mr. Morarji Desai, the Consul General for Iran and Mrs. Ghavam.

Cancer Society

"CANCER means a life cancelled" is the superstitious belief that is associated with the name of this dreaded disease; that is why it is all the more imperative to conduct a Cancer Campaign with a view to educating the public to have a practical approach to this affliction, thereby ensuring some measure of an ultimate cure.

The Indian Cancer Society is the only voluntary organisation throughout India which has as its aim to make the public fight this disease.

One of the principal ways of achieving this is by means of propaganda and publicity, which involves a tremendous amount of expenditure.

Besides this, the Society encourages research, and runs a small Investigation Unit at the Tata Memorial Hospital.

Expensive but essential apparatus is being made available to various institutions, depending upon the budget resources.

Cobalt Bomb, so essential in the treatment of cancer patients, is totally absent in India today.

It has always been the aim of the Society to be able to, at least partly, finance the purchase of this vital apparatus, the cost of which is about five lakhs of rupees.

As Dr. D. J. Jussawala, the eminent cancer specialist, has said, "the public can help the Society to fight cancer with a cheque and a check-up."

Red Cross

THE Red Cross is an international organisation founded to succour the victims of war natural disasters, epidemics and famine and also to work for the improvement of health, the prevention of disease and the mitigation of suffering.

MEMBERSHIP IS INTERNATIONAL, NON-POLITICAL AND NON-SECTARIAN, AND WITH TWENTY-FIVE DISTRICT BRANCHES, THE INDIAN HEADQUARTERS ARE LOCATED IN BOMBAY.

The Bombay Red Cross has multiple activities among which are disaster relief, hospital amenities, blood transfusion service, milk distribution scheme, and distribution of medicine and other essential things to different charitable organisations.

Only recently over a lakh of rupees was sent to the famine stricken areas of Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, and a large sum of money was earmarked for an X-Ray plant in Adams Wylie Hospital.

This is a hospital run by the Society where only the very poor patients, such as roadside cases, are admitted and treated free of charge.

The Red Cross is a symbol of succour to the suffering, irrespective of caste, colour or creed, and the Indian Red Cross Society needs the full support of well-to-do members of the public to enable them to carry on their humanitarian work.

Bachelor Host

WHEN Mr. Fadhil Wahid, Consul General for Iraq, issues an invitation to a party at "Panorama," it is an evening one looks forward to with happy anticipation.

This genial bachelor host appears to have an ever-widening circle of friends, as was evident from the truly international set of fifty guests at his party on Sunday night.

At Panorama there is no stiff formality of any sort, and snug little groups were seen chatting and joking both in the drawing room and on the verandah.

The Balenchanas and the Gindraux were immersed in the subject of gypsies, and Senor Balenchana appeared to have a detailed knowledge of the vagaries and colourful life of these nomadic tribes.

Count Lavison, accompanied by his vivacious and attractive wife Tina, was greeted by Mr. Raouf Fahmie, Dr. and Mrs. Sahiyar, Miss Mohini Gidwani and beauty specialist Marietta Cavanagh, who is always full of the "joie de vivre."

After partaking of the sumptuous repast which Mr. Wahid always provides, accordionist Goody's rhythm was just what we needed to take off our surplus energy.

THE EVER POPULAR ROCK 'N' ROLL HAD EVERYONE ON THE FLOOR, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF MR. SHAH NAWAZ AND MR. GHAVAM, WHO STEADFASTLY RESISTED THE COAXING OF THE LADIES AND THE FRENZY OF THE RHYTHM!

The singing off to this enjoyable party was done with "Auld Lang Syne," when all joined hands and sang this song of sentimental memories.

Royal Birthday

OUR "date" at the Taj last Friday was in connection with the thirty-sixth birthday of the handsome Shahenshah of Iran.

A reception befitting the royal occasion was given in celebration by the Consul-General for Iran and Mrs. M. Ghavam, to which nearly four hundred people had been invited.

Persia is well known for its carpet industry, and an array of these beautiful carpets which covers the entire flooring of the room, drew the attention and the admiration of all.

Our feet did enjoy their soft depths, and many of us felt that our homes would be all the more elegant with a similar decoration!

Several of the "regulars" were of course present with whom greetings and pleasantries were exchanged.

A large contingent of the Iranian community was there, and it stand to attention with a satriotic zeal when the stirring notes of the Iranian Anthem were played by the string orchestra.

A RECEPTION in celebration of a country's National Day is in the ordinary line of procedure, so the buffet given by the International Club to mark the thirty-third anniversary of the Republic of Turkey was a very pleasing digression.

This small and select function which included some members of the Consular Corps, members of the International Club and other invitees, was arranged at the Club's new premises at "Quest End," Cuffe Parade.

Prior to the dinner, Mr. S. K. Patil the dynamic president of the club, addressed the gathering, whereafter the Consul for Turkey, Mr. Rahim Karim Mistry briefly traced the growth and history of the Republic of Turkey.

He also thanked Mr. Patil and Mr. H. H. Ismail for their kind co-operation, and paid a tribute to the Club for the successful part it was playing in fostering international relations.

An excellent buffet was served and adjoining rooms were cleared for everyone to be seated in comfort.

It was a very pleasant, informal evening at which a high wind completely dispelled the October humidity.

Kalki Deepavali Special Number

DEEPAVALI is a period of stock-taking, not only in the business world but in the literary field as well. Kalki Deepavali Special Number presents the panorama that is Tamil.

Starting with contributions from administrator-cum-literateurs like Rajaji, K. Santanam, C. Subramaniam and Bhaktavatsalam, it covers a vast literary scene in which budding women writers like Anandi, S. Ranganayaki, Gomati Nagarajan, and Vasumati Ramaswami successfully compete with veterans for honours.

The literary fare is rich and varied, and one gets a glimpse of the shape of new trends in short stories, essays and biographical sketches, as exemplified in the "Reminiscenes of T.K.C."

The art of illustration has reached a new peak in this number and one gets a keen sense of awareness that it gives an extra dimension to the stories.

Cartoons by Viji, Sama, Uma and others form a line drawing of our daily life and the quiz "Bus Stand or Tapas Stand?" is bound to tickle the 'queue habituals.'

Pictures of folk dances, Vinoba Bhave's South Indian tour and wild life in jungle setting by Ellis R. Duncan, the well-known cine cameraman cover the photographic section.

Paintings of Kanu Desai, Maniam, Razak, Rajan, Rati and Vijaya highlight the art section and are of a high order.

Taninayaka Adigal's illustrated article on the influence of Chola and Pallava art on the temples of Indonesia and sculptures of Cambodia illuminates a lost chapter in the history of Greater India.

Maniam's study of the Gangakondapuram sculptures and the famous Lion Well is an original contribution and adds a footnote to Chola glory.

It shows that the discovery of India is still going on.

This bumper issue is printed at the Kalki Press, Madras, and the printer has made an art of it.

—K. A. C.

The Queen and Princess Margaretattended the Command performance of the film "Battle of the River Plate." Photo shows Her Majesty shaking hands with the American film star Marilyn Monroe during the presentation before the show.

FROM FOUR CORNERS By Veritas

THE CLOCK-WORK PRECISION AND WELL-ORDERED DRUM-FIRE RAPIDITY WITH WHICH EVENTS MOVED IN WEST ASIA WITHIN THE SPACE OF A FEW DAYS THIS WEEK ARE CLEAR INDICATIONS THAT IT WAS ALL PLANNED ANGLO-FRENCH STATEGY FOR THE OCCUPATION OF THE SUEZ CANAL.

The invasion of Egypt by Israeli forces with the professed reason of liquidating commando bases; the vetoeing by Britain and France of the U.S. and Soviet resolutions in the U.N. Security Council calling on Israel and Egypt to withdraw; the air and naval bombing attacks by British and French forces in the Suez Canal Zone with the intent to seize eventual control of it — these developments have not the faintest semblance of being accidental or unpremeditated.

It was inevitable that Britain and France had to resort to force not only because the Suez Canal solution, as repeatedly suggested by India, was not to their liking but because the two powers showed complete bankruptcy of statesmanship in dealing with problems in West Asia and North Africa.

Worst of all, the two powers found their prestige all but gone in the whole area, leaving them the only choice of naked force.

The loss of face following the nationalisation of the Suez Canal, the Arab solidarity displayed in the backing of Egypt, a fresh flare-up of the Algerian revolt following the arrest of the leaders, the solid support of Morocco and Tunisia to Algerian nationalism, the unresolved Cyprus problem — this was was the irretrievable situation which the two powers faced starkly.

The return to Suez was planned, but the transparent subterfuge will only make Anglo-French prestige in Asia and Africa suffer another severe amputation.

• India has unequivocally condemned the British and French action as "aggression," and the British Labour Party, together with the United States, has shown its opposition to the move in no uncertain terms.

The flouting of the United Nations Charter by two of the world's foremost democracies is a sacrilege that the world will now readily forgive.

★

PEACE returned to riot-torn Budapest this week when the revolutionary forces gave up fighting after the Hungarian Government had agreed to their principal demands.

Hungary, after Poland was challenging Russian domination and hegemony in East Europe, as a result of the de-Stalinisation process set in motion in Russia early this year.

Russian troops were reported to be pulling out of Budapest and their total withdrawal from the rest of the country was said to be a matter for negotiations.

A new Cabinet took office with members drawn from five parties but, naturally, with Communists in a dominating position.

The country was called upon to prepare for free elections.

These were great gains for a country which, like Poland, had been for 12 years — to quote a standard euphemism — "under the Russian sphere of influence."

And those who now expected the "liberated" country to move out of the sphere were amazed to learn that the new Hungarian Government, while it represented the people, expressed the friendliest feelings for Russia.

MOSCOW RADIO, ON ITS PART, HAD CALLED THE PEOPLE IN REVOLT "FASCIST THUGS."

The compliment was forgotten and all that was asked was "equality of rights" as between Russia and Hungary.

★

At one time there were rumours that Mr. Imre Nagy, the new Hungarian Prime Minister, was acting under Russian pressure, but the terms of settlement have proved that he has acted all the time as a sincere patriot.

While a break has been effected with "the old sinful policy," Hungary remains, like Yugoslavia and Poland, a Communist country.

The immediate purpose of the Hungarian Government, once the nation's self-respect has been regained, will be to put the country's economy on a sound basis (the financial situation was described as "serious"), to restore to the workers their rights and to relax the rigid and almost stifling controls which have been clamped down on the administration.

Hungary, like Poland, has gone "Titoist" and emphasises "socialistic and democratic principles."

The fact is that all the three countries are Communist, though the word has been dropped from their lexicon, and all the three are far too committed to planning on Communist lines to turn an economic somersault at this juncture.

And all the three represent a novel political phenomenon — Communist countries outside the Russian orbit.

RETURN TO SUEZ WAS PLANNED

WHEN the proposals which Mr. David Marshall submitted in London early this year over the future of Singapore were unacceptable, he warned the British Government of the consequences which the breakdown of the talks, with the resultant frustration of the people, would entail for the Colony.

When the former Chief Minister of the Colony spoke thus, he had one eye fixed on Peking and he knew the influence which the policies governing the huge and sprawling land mass to the north wielded on the Chinese population in the island.

The recent disturbances in the Colony, when Chinese rioters who ran amuck were mowed down by gunfire and mobs were dispersed by tear-gas bombs dropped from RAF and Navy planes, were a foretaste of the anarchy which might prevail at any future date if the Singapore problem was not handled with courage and vision.

★

The riots came as the culmination of a prolonged Communist-inspired students' strike, following the Government's measures to remove "subversive elements" from Chinese schools.

Outwardly, this was a matter pertaining to education.

MR. CHOU EN-LAI, THE CHINESE PREMIER, HOWEVER, CALLED UPON THE CHINESE POPULATION IN THE COLONY TO GIVE THEIR UNDIVIDED LOYALTY TO THE SINGAPORE GOVERNMENT ONCE THEY RECEIVED THEIR CITIZENSHIP.

At the same time, he underlined the racial and cultural affinity which the Chinese in their homeland had with the Chinese in Singapore.

As in Malaya, so in Singapore, the Chinese are a factor to be reckoned with in determining constitutional rights. They are not natives of the soil and they are only one of the communities to be considered, but their voice has been preponderant after the emergence of Communist China as a great power on the Asian continent.

Geography mainly determines Britain's approach to the Singapore question whereas history — current history — should claim greater attention.

And the Chinese are oblivious of both — they would like an ideological solution.

★

THE complete pre-election medical check-up which President Eisenhower underwent recently revealed that he "gives every appearance of being in excellent health."

The way the President has recovered from the effects of the heart attack he had more than a year ago and of the major abdominal operation which was performed on him in June last has dumbfounded everybody, but it cannot be said that the American electorate will be totally uninfluenced by considerations of his health in casting their vote for the choice of President.

It is likely now, however, that lurking fear may give place to primary concern for the nation's security in the face of an acute West Asian crisis and a possible widening of the area of conflict following Israel's invasion of Egypt.

Mr. Eisenhower has been a statesman no less than a soldier of high distinction.

Nonetheless, it can never be forgotten that it was as the hero of D-Day in Europe during the last war that he became the idol of the American nation.

Now that Mars seems to influence world events, Mr. Eisenhower's stock should go up immesurably.

Many Americans might think him even indispensable.

A Frederika 'demi-longeur' line in cotton, with a shoulder to shoulder neckline and inset cumberband to slick off the midriff, the longer than ever skirt softly folded to show the gracious rambler rose print. The longer dress is the new fashion and the short dress is the old fashion.

Huge 'Weather Ball' Will Be Navigation Landmark

Chronicle Correspondent

FLINT, Mich.,

A 15-foot, 212 ton "weather ball," one of the most dramatic forecasting devices in the country, will soon be erected atop the Citizens' Commercial and Savings Bank in Flint, Mich.

Rising more than seven stories above the bank roof, the ball will be visible for more than five miles under good atmospheric conditions.

The ball, lined with almost half a mile of three-coloured fluorescent lighting tubing, is expected to become an aerial navigation landmark and may be seen from as far as 25 miles.

The weather ball will glow red to indicate rising temperatures, blue for cooler weather and brilliant gold for no temperature change. Flashing of any colour will indicate precipitation expected.

Forecasts will be kept "up to the minute" by the use of remote controls operated by a closed circuit telephone line to the U.S. Weather Bureau in Flint.

The huge steel and plastic ball — completely weatherproof —will be built to withstand winds of more than 120 miles an hour.

Anti-French demonstrations in Amman. A crowd of Jordanians carrying anti-French posters demonstrate in Amman, Jordan, against the French capture of the five Algerian leaders. Later the mob moved to the French Embassy and threw stones and did quite a lot of damage.

Queen May Live Partly In Dominions To Keep C'wealth Ties

LONDON.

A SECOND Buckingham Palace in Ottawa and another one in Canberra? There is a chance of this happening within the next few years, according to sources here.

The possibility of Queen Elizabeth living for comparatively lengthy periods in Canada, Australia and other Commonwealth countries is receiving more serious consideration in leading circles here than ever before.

Many Englishmen, seeing what they believe is an accelerated drift away from their Commonwealth ties by India, Ceylon, South Africa and Pakistan, are openly expressing fear that the unique organisation which replaced the old British Empire may not survive unless more energetic use is made of the Crown.

One plan which has been suggested is that the Queen for a start, personally open new sessions of Parliament in each of the Commonwealth nations still recognising her as official head of state.

Later, according to this proposal which is being discussed by the British Press and in influential political circles, she could spend several months of alternate years in formal residence in the larger Commonwealth countries.

The nudging old British fear of losing Canada to the United States is once again haunting Whitehall.

CANADA'S CASE

They recognise that Canada's economic and cultural ties with its southern neighbour have grown strong and taut, while those with the mother country have become slacker.

IN THE SUEZ AFFAIR CANADA'S INTERESTS APPEARED TO COINCIDE MORE CLOSELY WITH THOSE OF THE U. S. THAN WITH BRITAIN'S. THE SAME SHOCK GREETED CANADA'S AGREEMENT TO SELL WHEAT TO EGYPT AT THE SAME TIME LONDON WAS CRACKING DOWN ECONOMICALLY ON NASSER.

The "mobile monarchy" idea is being urged as one way to draw Canada and Britain closer together.

★

Cautious observers, however, see two big obstacles — expense and constitutional tangles which might be caused in Britain by Queen Elizabeth's prolonged absence.

They also pointed out that the revolutionary suggestion would probably mean the Queen would have to appoint a Governor-General for Britain to act in her place when she is absent.

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N. M. CHOKSHI
General Manager

NATIONAL THEATRE MUST CARRY DRAMA TO PEOPLE

Weekly Events Reviewed By VIJAYA

"THE PLAY'S THE THING WHEREIN I'LL CATCH THE CONSCIENCE OF THE KING."

Every nation has a social conscience — the ethos that bears the stamp of its indelible individuality — and the most powerful and pervasive force to capture it can be through the drama, the highest and most eloquent among the interpretative arts.

A people's theatre or national theatre for India can only mean, if this country's roots lie in the countryside, that the drama has to be carried to the teeming millions in the villages.

This is the conclusion which Mr. M. C. Chagla, Governor of Bombay, drew with his penetrating perspicacity.

The people's theatre, he emphasised at the first World Theatre Conference in Bombay, must have an appeal for the millions in the rural areas. Truly, a National Theatre that did not fulfil this basic condition would exist only in name and have no validity and no "raison d'etre."

★

By a happy synchronisation Bombay city had its first open-air theatre inaugurated this week.

Built at a cost of two lakhs of rupees and having a seating capacity of more than 3,000 and an imposing stage adaptable to the most varied settings, it is a forerunner of several others of the kind to be opened all over Bombay State.

As part of the country-wide fervour to revive the dramatic arts, it was decided two months ago that New Delhi would have a National Theatre to be built at a cost of a crore of rupees.

The stage has a restricted appeal in India and its neglect during the nine years of freedom has been shocking.

Those who talk of a National Theatre have to be reminded that there is no real and organised theatre movement at all in the country. Even the Marathi and Bengali stage, the dance-dramas of Tanjore and the plays of Tagore and Harindranath Chattopadhyaya have lost much of the attraction they once had for the people.

There is general public apathy and indifference towards stage-craft.

★

The cinema has been blamed for this neglect and forgetfulness — in Bombay city alone cinema houses have increased from 46 before the war to 70 at present.

"And if you had brought my cigarettes back a little earlier—THIS wouldn't have happened!"

Are those who want a National Theatre, then, trying to put the clock back? Will they be reviving a movement in which the people have lost interest, because something more lively and more engrossing has taken its place?

These are questions which need to be answered—and not merely with the intention of dampening the enthusiasm of those who want to resuscitate the Indian stage.

The cinema has scored over the theatre because a single film production can be shown to thousands of people in thousands of places at the same time.

The staging of a drama is limited to the audience present.

Naturally, the mass appeal of the drama, however intensely it is developed, must be seriously restricted. The number of people who can witness a drama is only a negligible fraction of the swarming, milling, gate-crashing patrons of the cinema.

There should be no question of supplanting or supplementing the cinema as a means of education and entertainment, but the problem of weaning away the present film-crazy audiences to the theatre will remain.

★

India has decided on a National Theatre but where are the dramas to be staged? And the themes—stirring social and national issues without the intrusion of politics— have to be thought out first and worked out into dramatic pieces.

The talent has to be organised and the "decor" and equipment to be provided.

The International Theatre Institute (a branch of UNESCO) can help India in all these directions.

One expects the National Theatre to have productions staged in the national language —unless an anomaly may be allowed to continue for fear of raising controversial issues.

In spite of the invasion of the cinema, the drama can still perform its high purpose and be a potent factor for social regeneration.

The cinema is a reflection of reality—it is shadow-play.

The drama is an imitation of reality, but enacted in flesh and blood.

The impact of the drama on the people can be direct and pragmatic, it can be powerful and penetrating.

Its scope may be limited but its effect is more enduring.

Criticism need not be even all the time constructive.

All that is expected of a healthy press is sane criticism, well documented and based on facts and made with due regard for all the implications of a case or issue.

Above all, the attitude taken must not jeopardise national interests or inflame feelings that may lead to violence or anarchy.

Not only Mr. Morarji Desai but Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Nehru have repeatedly welcomed free and frank views from the press.

With elections in the offing, the Indian press can only play its role well if it assesses all questions, after conscientious study, at their true worth, places the real facts before the people and pronounces fair judgments untrammelled by any considerations except those of national interest.

Art which pervades women's life in all their doings is evident in the above arrangement of Diwali lights in a pattern befitting the background, where this girl poses for the picture.

New States

INDIA started her first "experiment" in linguism three years ago when the Andhra State was formed on sufferance, the test being that it should prove itself "a going concern."

The Andhras had no doubts and fears, only more ambitions.

There and then, they raised the cry of Visalandhra—and on November 1 they achieved it.

Fittingly Mr. Nehru inaugurated the bigger State, as he did the linguistic innovation on October 1, 1953.

How can it be said with precision that the Andhra experiment has succeeded or failed?

Has Telugu literature and culture developed more in the last three years?

All that can be confirmed is that Andhra State, as an administrative and governmental entity, has worked well.

★

On November 1, the map of entire India was redrawn on linguistic lines.

History was made, but will the new linguistic States be better off in any way than those under the old demarcations?

Will regional culture find fuller efflorescence to the greater glory of India?

Has the original inspiration of linguistic provinces been only a dream or will the reality fulfil the high aspirations of the ideal?

The answers will come in their own time.

Meanwhile, India — one country, one nation — marches on and its citizens, wherever they be, are for ever Indians.

The Press

ONE of the greatest tributes ever paid to the Indian Press came from Mr. Morarji Desai on the eve of his relinquishing office as Chief Minister of Bombay.

The Press, he avowed, had wrought a reformation in him.

He said this with a sincerity that was touching.

Those who think it is the habit of governments to like only that part of the Press that supports them day in and day out should stand corrected.

"Comment is free but facts are sacred," said the great Scott of the "Manchester Guardian."

Mr. Desai emphasised that a free Press was a bulwark of democracy, but that "truth and objectivity" had to be maintained. What Mr. Desai said has the quality of truth applicable to all times and all democratic climes.

New Ties

THE visit of His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie, Emperor of Ethiopia, to India is to be viewed in the context of the resurgence of Asia and Africa in the post-war world, to which he referred in one of his speeches in Bombay.

India and Ethiopia have an approach to world problems which is very much alike, and Ethiopia has acted fully in the spirit of the decisions of the Bandung Conference in which India played a leading role.

Another African potentate, King Saud of Saudi Arabia, came to India early this year, and the purpose of the two visits has been the same — to strengthen old ties and confirm old aims and ideals.

The reference of the Emperor of Ethiopia to "the inter-dependence of nations in the economic field" may be a prelude to closer trade and economic relations between the two countries.

India has helped the Sudan, which is new to democracy, with her advice and guidance and Ethiopia, which received a new constitution exactly a year ago (on November 4, 1955), would gladly be offered similar assistance if it is called for.

You Be The Judge

In this article are given three typical illustrations based on well-known cases. The average intelligent man should be able to arrive at a reasonably just verdict. Weigh the arguments of both parties and pass judgment. Verdicts given by the judges are appended at the end.

PROFESSOR Danashoor's generosity made him the most popular man. More so since he assumed the office as a minister without portfolio. It was well known that he made generous donations for anything that he thought worthy.

So the clever secretary of the Vote-catchers' Association planned to invite the generous minister with the hope of getting something in return.

It was resolved to hold the Association's anniversary under the presidentship of Prof. Danashoor.

The ever-hospitable minister readily accepted the invitation and the function went on with great pomp.

The trick worked.

Prof. Danashoor during the course of his presidential remarks declared that he was making a humble donation of a thousand rupees to the Association.

The secretary of the Association was supremely happy, as his plan succeeded.

Time rolled on.

The promise of the professor remained a mere promise.

The secretary, Mr. Charan, approached the generous Danashoor requesting him several times to pay the money that he had so kindly promised.

Perhaps, the secretary's enthusiasm proved too much for the minister.

So, one day, losing his patience, he sternly asked Mr. Charan not to approach him and that he would not pay the money promised.

This was enough to make the secretary and the Association to go to a court of law.

They brought an action against Danashoor for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 being the amount of the promised donation.

Charan told the court: "My Lord! The minister is never in the habit of fulfilling his promises. We accepted the offer of the donation which he made and thus a contract was struck between us creating a legal liability on his part to pay the promised amount. So we have come before Your Lordship."

The minister denied the claim and pleaded: "After all I made a promise of a gratuitous donation for the benefit of the institution. I expected nothing in return. So it is left to me to pay or not. There is no legal liability on my part to pay the money."

How would you decide?

★

Swamy's school being the only one in Anandapur, was the most popular in the town.

It had to its credit many a good citizens who had undergone training in it.

An indolent person by nature, Swamy never took any trouble in the affairs of the school, but had left everything to his trustworthy assistant Mr. Sharma.

In fact, it was this Sharma who built up the school with great love and sacrifice and was responsible for all its achievement.

But one fine morning, forgetting all the services that his faithful assistant had rendered Swamy fired Sharma for a silly mistake.

No amount of appeal would move the adamant Swamy to revise his drastic action.

It was too late for Sharma to change over to any other profession.

By

K. P. Rao,

Advocate.

Jobs he could not get, and money he had not enough to maintain his household.

More than this, his great desire to teach his former boss a lesson made him open "Sharma's School" next door to Swamy's.

In no time the students from Swamy's school flocked to the new school of their old teacher.

The result was Swamy's school became empty.

At this Swamy's feelings knew no bounds.

He would smash and destroy his rival if he could.

He thought that Sharma had done all the injustice that was possible for one to do, by undermining the very business on which he once lived.

So he brought an action against Sharma for payment of the loss that was caused to him by the rival school and for the closure of the same.

This was Swamy's stand in court: "Here is a man who has kicked the very ladder by which he came up. Knowing full well that my school would suffer—and deliberately, knowing this — he has opened a rival school. He has no right to do so.

"He could have practised any other profession but this. He has no right whatever to open his school in the very town and next door to my school. In law he cannot be permitted to do so."

Sharma's reply was: "My Lord, no doubt he has suffered a great loss. But I cannot help. I have a right to follow any profession I choose, though it may come in the way of the rival practitioner.

"I have not transgressed any right of Swamy. He has no cause of action against me."

Is Swamy entitled to claim damages?

★

Prof. Patel published "The Love," a work he was greatly proud of.

He considered it to be the best that he wrote.

The book sold like hot cakes.

Patel's opinion about the ingenuity of his work was thus confirmed.

It is certainly a great work of art thought the illustrious author.

But the secret of the success was that it was essentially a libellous and obscene book.

The daring frankness with which the secrets of life were exposed made many a young man fall a prey to it.

Though disgracefully obscene in content, it did not catch the eye of the Government.

But it caught the eye of his rival named Rahim.

He had for long cherished to take revenge on Patel.

And now there was a chance to do so and make a little money also.

Rahim reproduced the book verbatim under his own name.

Not a word was changed.

And his book also sold well.

Patel was ready to meet the situation.

He sued Rahim for the infringement of the copyright of his book.

He pleaded in court: "Rahim has committed a wrong that makes the whole community of writers bend their heads in shame. My Lord, he has caused me great loss and pain by copying from my book. He must pay for this action of his.

Rahim's counsel retorted: "Your Lordship, I do not deny that my client copied from Patel's book. But the contents of the book do not deserve the protection of law.

"It is so disgracefully obscene that its author deserves punishment for corrupting the minds of the young. The authors of such literature do not enjoy the exclusive right for their works."

Do you agree with Rahim?

Answers

1. Morally Danashoor is no doubt liable to pay. But there is legal liability cast on him. In the case on which this illustration is based, the judges held that a suit will not lie to recover a subscription or donation gratuitously promised for the benefit of an institution. (A. Aziz Vs. M. Ally AIR 1914 ALL. 22.)

2. No. Swamy will get nothing. Wherever there is a loss caused to somebody there need not necessarily be a legal wrong. So many times legal wrongs are committed without loss or damage to any one. Though by the act of the defendant Swamy has suffered a loss, there is no legal wrong committed in this case. Every one has freedom to pursue the profession he likes inspite of causing loss to rivals. (Based on Gloucester Grammar School Case (14.10) Y. B. 11).

3. In law obscene and libellous literature does not get the protection of copyright. Therefore, Patel's suit will be dismissed. (11 20. Sec. 54, S. P. Relief Act.)

COPYRIGHT.

THIS WEEK here's something with a kick in it, a beautifully written satire on the wobbledy-willies of the stamp world.

In case you wonder who they are, they are the chaps that flit around from one stamp craze to the next, amassing nothing but the sorriest experiences and ultimately graduating to the nut house.

These extracts—they are a "must" for all who can't make up their minds—are from an article which was reprinted in "India's Stamp Journal" from "Weekly Philatelic Gossip." Author is Walter C. Utt.

J. MARMALADE GOODFELLOW WAS RATHER THE AVERAGE GUY AS COLLECTORS GO. HE HAD REDISCOVERED STAMPS IN MIDDLE AGE—"USED TO COLLECT AS A KID, Y'KNOW," HE WOULD SAY, HALF APOLOGETICALLY.

When most of us first knew him, he had worked up an extensive general collection and had no overmastering passion for any speciality.

But he was having fun—some new issues here, filling spaces there.

Though he was the steely-eyed executive when behind his partition up front at the bank, when he wandered out into the world of the postage stamp with his album under his arm and his wantlists in his pocket, his very nature changed.

His business associates would hardly have recognized the humble, almost timid fellow who hung on every word of veteran philatelists.

HIS FAITHFULNESS IN ATTENDING MEETINGS, HIS GENEROUS FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF CLUB ACTIVITIES, AND HIS READINESS TO TAKE ANY SUGGESTION WITH GOOD GRACE ENDEARED HIM TO EVERY MEMBER.

To be frank, his malleability passed at first without remark. It was only noticed that after a while Miss Bubbles N. Gush, charming lady member of a certain age, had J. Marmalade in tow, but it was assumed that Goodfellow was merely being civil to this leading practitioner of the topical collection.

★

She burbled away to such purpose, however, that before long Goodfellow was looking at his stamps with a strong glass in search of microscopic horses and images of saints.

He began breaking up collections to get all the bridges, doctors, blonde children, and lepidoptera together.

Dear Bubbles was not along the day he dropped in at the shop of a local dealer to inquire if those new triangles showing black widow spiders had come in yet.

He now encountered Gabble K. Strongjaw, club bore and an elderly expert in other people's business, who spent his days dispensing free advice.

Gabble's forte was finding flaws in stamps someone else had just purchased. No one had ever seen Gabble buy or exchange a stamp.

Strongjaw one day got a firm grip on the unsuspecting Goodfellow, and gave him the treatment:

"Topicals are for women, children, and the desperately ill. They're beneath the dignity of a grown man who hopes to combine pleasure with profit.

"Man, collect something with a future!" Strongjaw tapped his victim on the chest with a scrawny forefinger.

"Leave the choo-choos and the animules to Bubbles — don't get me wrong, great girl, one of my best friends, but no judgment about what it takes for real specialization."

"And what do you collect, if I may ask?" ventured Goodfellow politely.

"Oh, nowadays I stick to Confederates. Very soundest investment. Everyone knows that. Of course I only collect them in blocks of four, on cover — with first day cancels."

★

Within the hour, Bubble's missionary work was undone and the contrite Goodfellow was being introduced to Gabble's pal, R. Cretin Foulworthy, a Big Time Operator in the local stamp market.

new issue days, laying the stuff away by the bale—that is until he bumped into his fellow banker, Midas Blatt, at the stamp club one evening.

"Well, old Cretin's one of my best pals, you know that, but his idea of squirreling away this current trash or phony rarities is nuts.

"Now look at me! I tell you that it's completion that brings the good prices. I complete everything, almost."

"I get all known major and minor varieties and errors of each stamp, on and off cover, all printer's waste, the proofs, essays, and such. Let me show you what I just picked up.

"These are not only the original drawings for the design of the 10-cent 1847, but here are the doodles made by the artist before he even started to work on the stamp design!

"And I'll bet you never saw anything like this before. It's absolutely unique!

"It will top off my prize winning Penny Blacks (I have them all plated you know). Here is the Kleenex used by Sir Rowland Hill to clean his glasses!"

So Goodfellow sallied forth, having dumped his mint sheets at a loss, and assayed the achievement of the unique. This turned out to be more than a little frustrating.

His growing despondency was not checked for several months until he fell in with Trou N. Tete, the distinguished collector of classic issues.

★

"How goes the collecting, Goodfellow?" inquired the great Monsieur Tete.

"Not too well," admitted Marmalade. "It's not easy to reach completion, I find I have Upper Barataria about complete but though I finally got the proofs of the last issue in all the colours and signed by the artist, I just can't locate the set signed by the wrong artist."

"My friend," said M. Tete soothingly, "Cease to vex yourself. Collect stamps, not all this trivia, and once again you will

Kung's Weekly Chat

Flitting About Does A Collection A World Of Harm

gave him the benefit of several hundred thousand well-chosen words on how to mount and write up a gold medal exhibit.

In the club show, Goodfellow's specialized study of Aardvarks Facing Left on the 3-cowrie value of Central Middle Bongo failed to win.

The trophy went to Jack S. Ribbon for his specialized study of Aardvarks Facing Right on the 3-cowrie value of Central Middle Bongo.

Ribbon won because of superior research—that is, he had more red arrows mounted on the photographic enlargements of the stamp.

After the show, Goodfellow gave his exhibit to the first person who would take it and tried unsuccessfully to forget stamps entirely.

He avoided old friends. Chance remarks cost him parts of his collection.

His fine Russian collection he had long since left on a strange doorstep unable to burn it as he had first intended, for he couldn't bear to hurt the little things.

When he was next noticed, he had sunk under the spell of Odd C. (for Cracked) Plate, the flyspeck philatelist and gum hound, who you may recall won immortal renown for his discovery of the "winking horse" variety on the Brooklyn stamp.

Weeks of searching for plate scratches had its effects on Goodfellow's enfeebled constitution.

His courage evaporated completely and he fled in horror when he saw how Odd Plate solved O. G. problem. He just hinged his stamps in the album face down, since after all, the gum is the interesting part of the stamp to most collectors.

Goodfellow knew by now that his own mind was going, but he wasn't that crazy yet.

Goodfellow was now a pitiable object. He would only buy stamps around closing time, when the dealers were about to lock up.

His foreign stamps were all gone now — the wonderful German States, the French classics, the Spanish "HPN" overprints — all gone.

Toward the end he worked on plate blocks. These he obtained from Natural Blockhead, one of the dealers in town.

HUNGARY CALLING

Headed by a girl in national costume, with a banner asking for help for Hungary, and the Hungarian national flag, London Hungarians marched from Kensington to Whitehall and No. 10 Downing Street to present a petition to the Prime Minister asking for help for Hungary. The Hungarian exiles in London had first of all been to memorial services for those who had died in the fighting in Hungary and then marched from Kensington, where this picture was taken.

"Gabble's absolutely right," agreed this B. T. O., punctuating his sentences with waves of his cigar. "General collecting and topicals are for the birds.

"Now do you realise," and Foulworthy's voice dropped to a confidential bellow, "That if you bought a hundred sheets of each value of he Columbian series when it came out, that you'd be able to walk up to any stamp dealer in the country today and take a profit of dol. 437,000?"

Goodfellow seemed dubious about Foulworthy's economics so the latter hastened on:

"Now if it's quick profit you're after, I've got just the thing for you. I got a contact in New York who is sole agent for the new commemoratives of Lower Pandemonia.

"I can get you in on the ground floor at only ten times face and that includes the scarce imperforate miniature sheets as well as the forty-three regulars and twenty-five airs.

"Years from now you'll remember me." And he placed Goodfellow's cheque in his wallet.

In days which followed Goodfellow was at the post office bright and early on

enjoy the thrill of the chase.

Classics—that's the only thing to collect!"

So Goodfellow went for Classics. It was all one to the auctioneers, for he was still their darling—until Mme. Goodfellow happened to glance through a collection of the cancelled cheques that went with the classics.

Poor Goodfellow seemed so careworn that one of Frenzy's friends, the eminent physician, Spatula K. Bilgebrain, took pity on him and tried to redeem him. This meant Nineteenth Century U. S., of course.

The good doctor only made bad matters worse, for he was a condition fiend, and poor Marmalade could never put his heart into rejecting a 90-cent 1869 merely because it was three ten-thousandths of an inch off centre.

HE BEGAN HAVING NIGHTMARES FILLED WITH PERFORATED SQUARES OF PAPER, EVERY ONE OF THEM OFF CENTRE.

Next Goodfellow stopped buying stamps and tried to recover his shattered morale by working up those he already had for the club exhibition.

The famous philatelic writer and self-confessed expert, Jack S. Ribbon (pronounced Ribbem) took him under his wing and

Late on the fateful afternoon, as Marmalade shambled toward the door of Blockhead's little shop, he found his exit blocked by S. Jingo Frenzy and Spatula Bilgebrain. He was trapped.

Goodfellow blanched and tottered back against the display case. He seemed in the last stages of dissolution.

When the gents in the white coats arrived to take him away, J. Marmalade Goodfellow, babbling serenely on the floor of the stamp shop, had reached the final peace sought by the conscientious collector.

Around him on the floor were crumpled bits of paper. They were the stamps from the plate blocks he had purchased earlier.

Clenched sticky and warm in his hands were the selvedges from the blocks, with just the numbers themselves remaining.

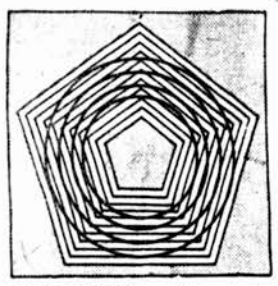
At last he had found the perfect, the non-controversial collection.

STAMPS AND ALBUMS

Make ideal Gifts for all occasions. Price List Free. JAL COOPER, Standard Building (above Great Western Stores) Hornby Road, Bombay.

PUZZLES and PASTIMES

Testing Your EYE-Q



AT FIRST glance, this may deceive you. Appearances to the contrary, the circles are perfect. It's a good example of an optical illusion.

STRETCHING A POINT

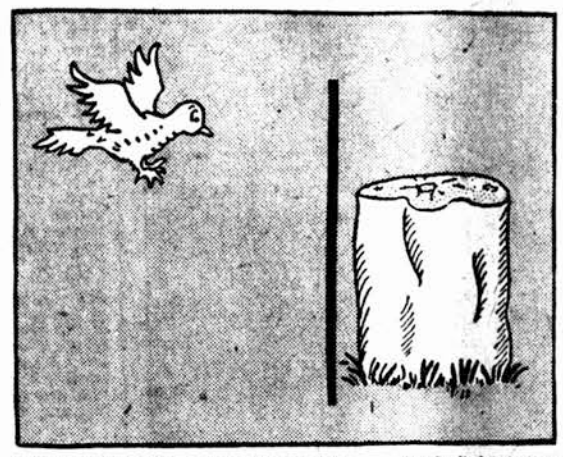
MATHEMATICIANS, like magicians, have a number of ways of making money do stunts. The following problem is an example:

A man has a total of $50 in his bank account. He withdraws it as follows:

Withdrawal		Balance
$20	leaving	$30
$15	leaving	$15
$9	leaving	$6
$6	leaving	$0
$50		$51

Where does the extra dollar come from?

Answer: Who says that the balance must equal the withdrawal? If the man had withdrawn $10 the first time, he would have had a $40 balance; if he'd withdrawn $10 again the second time, he'd have had a $30 balance. Add these two alone and he would have had a $10 balance, etc.

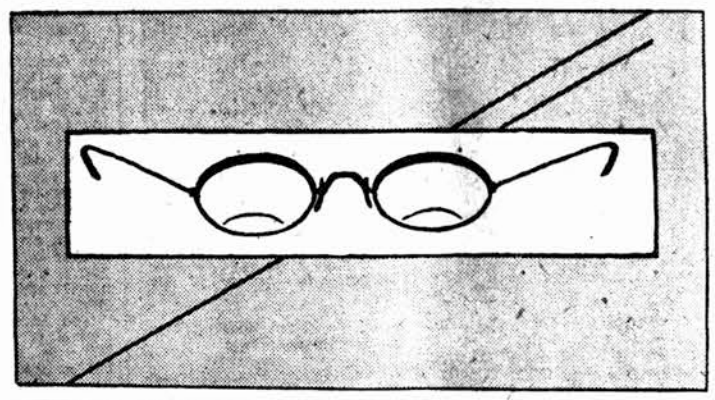


CAN you believe your eyes? Take a look at some of these optical illusions and you may be surprised.

For instance, hold the picture at left at reading distance. Then, as you gaze at the vertical black line, gradually bring the drawing closer to your face, until it almost touches the tip of your nose. You will discover an unusual effect—the bird will fly over the line and land on stump.

THE other simple arrangement of lines [↓] constitutes one of the most puzzling of all the thousands of optical illusions that have been devised for fun.

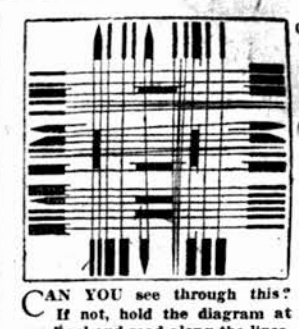
Study it for ten or fifteen seconds and see if you can determine with the unaided eyes which of the lines at the right is the continuation of the line at the left.



Money Talks

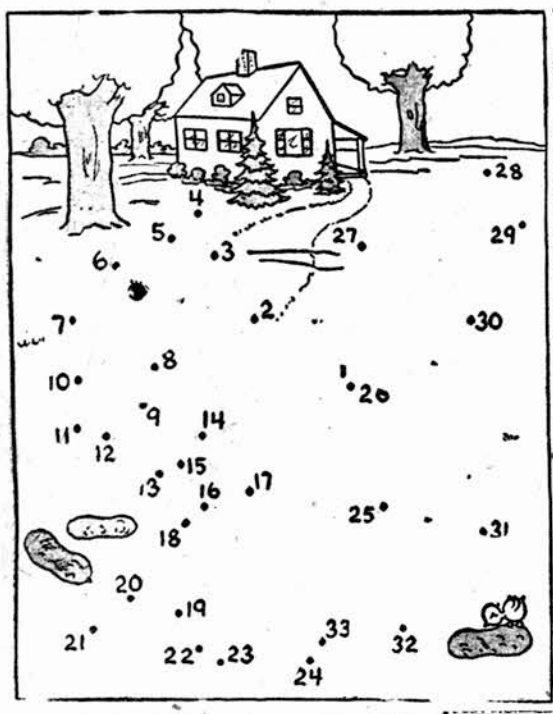
ASK someone to produce a dollar bill. Have him lay it flat on the table and cover the serial numbers in the lower left and upper right corners. Without hesitation proceed to inform him whether the serial number is odd or even.

You can do this by studying the single letter printed near the upper left and lower right corners. A denotes an odd serial number; B, even; C, odd; etc.



CAN YOU see through this? If not, hold the diagram at eye level and read along the lines. Words of a proverb will appear.

CAN YOU SEE THROUGH THIS?



THE name of a well known animal is hidden in these letters; ELIRQURS.

The same animal is hidden in the picture at left, all but its eye seemingly transparent. To find the animal's name, simply unscramble the letters above. To find the animal's picture, start with a pencil at dot 1 and draw a continuous line from dot to dot, consecutively.

Where two numbers appear beside a single dot, use the dot twice.

You may wish to add color, later.

Watch It

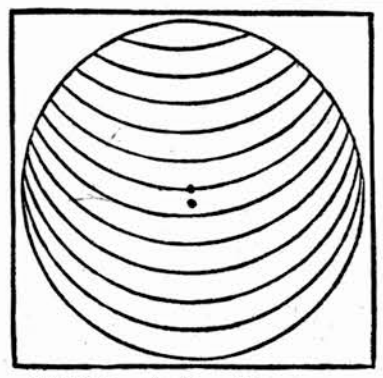
Why is a clock shy?

When is a clock dangerous?

Answer: When it strikes one.

Because it covers its face with its hands.

OH SAY CAN YOU SEE?



AS a test of your sense of balance, say which dot is in true center of this [←]. You have only one guess and you must make it quickly, without using any measuring device except your eye.

Posers designed to gauge the I.Q. in visual imagination and attentiveness to particulars are fundamental in the aptitude tests of many business concerns.

Find the Place

EACH of the following sentences contains a hidden geographical name (such as a city or state) which can be found by uniting two or more words or adjacent parts of words. To give you an idea of how the names are concealed, the geographical name in the first sentence is indicated in blacker type.

1. Every morning at ten o'clock, Mr. Adam, as customary, calls at the village post office for his mail.
2. The road over the mountains, which was paved, led through several counties.
3. Did Tom let fall a brad or a tack as he was mounting the ladder?
4. In the city of Milan, singers are to be found everywhere.
5. One of the trappers was delegated to trudge to the distant supply post to bring back new or lean sides of salt pork to replenish the camp larder.
6. After selling all my cobalt I more than offset my losses from other mining deals this year.
7. Every day tons of ore are brought forth from the mines.

Answers: 1. Damascus. 2. Dover. 3. Labrador. 4. Lansing. 5. New Orleans. 6. Baltimore. 7. Dayton.

Brain Teaser

A man walked into a bar and asked for a glass of water. Instead of giving him the water, the bartender pulled a gun from under the counter and pointed it at him. Startled, the man passed breathlessly. Then he smiled and left the barroom.

What circumstances might logically cause such a sequence?

Here are a few clues: The men were unknown to each other; there was nothing unusual in dress or physical make-up about either of them; the incident occurred during the regular hours the bar was open.

Answer: The man had hiccoughs and the scare cured him.

OVERHEARD IN THE HAT SHOP

IN a letter rebus, a single letter can represent a word of several letters or even several words.

Above are four single letters each of which denotes a word of seven or more letters. All are descriptive adjectives likely to be heard in a woman's hat salon.

What words do they denote?

Answers: (1. to 7.) becoming, munificent, enchanting, delightful.

Brain Teaser

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TO AVERT FATAL 'SHOCK'

CHRONICLE CORRESPONDENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.

WAYS of training soldiers how to survive normally fatal wounds are being developed at the Army Medical Centre at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington.

This was explained to the American Chemical Society by Dr. Robert L. Griswold, medical officer of the Hospital's Biochemical Department.

It's been done with rats.

The next step probably will be to make tests with men.

The Army scientists, he said, have found two methods to fortify rats against injuries which normally would be fatal.

The first is to subject them to a series of small, nonfatal injuries, increasing in severity. Thus they become conditioned against shock.

In other experiments the rats were given a series of electric shocks, similar to those given in mental hospitals.

★

Dr. Griswold said, "A series of such electric shocks, given once daily for several days, was effective in producing resistance to injury. If a group of such rats is given an amount of injury ordinarily capable of killing 75 per cent of them, as few as 25 per cent will succumb."

When either a person or an animal sustains a serious injury, he explained, dramatic changes automatically take place in the nervous system.

"However," he continued, "a prolonged high level of activity of the sympathetic nervous system, similar to that which occurs in shock, hastens death rather than prevents it.

"VARIOUS MEANS OF TONING DOWN THE SYMPATHETIC NERVES, AS BY ADMINISTRATION OF DRUGS WHICH HAMPER NERVE FUNCTION, HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL IN AIDING EXPERIMENTAL ANIMALS TO WITHSTAND SHOCK."

Amounts of the two hormones in the blood of rats rises in proportion to the amount of injury inflicted.

But when an animal has been conditioned by a series of nonfatal injuries or painful shocks, less of these potent substances are released under stress.

Matter of Life or Death

T	I	E	T	R	C	T	S	P	P								
A	N	E	T	O	E	N	N	U	L								
R	G	L	R	F	R	E	O	S	I								
T	F	F	O	R	E	M	T	N	E								
N	O	K	O	I	A	O	I	O	S								
E	R	C	P	A	D	M	C	I	A								
C	M	A	S	D	Y	E	E	T	S								
N	A	T	H	N	T	V	A	I	S								
O	S	T	I	A	O	A	M	N	E								
C	S	A	P	S	L	E	M	U	M								
Y	M	E	N	E	X	D	E	L	B								

SUPPOSE you had intercepted the above message sent by a simple-minded spy to his chief and you had a time limit of five minutes to decode it. Could you figure it out quickly and save the day? It is really a simple form of secret message writing. There is no substitution of letters.

Remember, you're only allowed five minutes.

Solution: Starting at the letter X on the bottom line, read towards the left, then up the first column and down the next and continue up and down to the bottom of the last column and then left towards the starting point. The message reads: "Heavy concentration for mass attack. Fleet, troopships and air force ready to leave moments notice. Ammunition supplies assembled."

Helping Yourself

BRIEF REPORTS on select new books of interest to home craftsmen, hobbyists and collectors. Selected by Clark Kinnaird.

Miniature Trees, Plants and Landscapes, by Tatsuo Ishimoto (Crown, 143 pages: $2.95). Mr. Ishimoto provides an inviting guide to one of the oldest horticultural hobbies—*bonsai*, or the planned cultivation of artistically dwarfed trees and plants in shallow containers. His exposition of bonsai is illustrated with over 100 photos.

Know Your Camera, by Alfred Wagg (Wilfred Funk, 244 pages: $3.95). Mr. Wagg's aim is to bring the focus in photography back to the picture, and to show that any person, with reasonable attention to detail and practice, can make good pictures. The text is clearly helpful, and there is an inspiring collection of photographic examples. The book has an introduction by Bob Considine.

Kitchens, by Virginia Hart Wheeler (Abelard-Schuman, 232 pages: $5.95). The whys and hows, dos and don'ts, of planning, equipping and decorating of the working headquarters of the household, are spread through a handsome catalog of designs.

ABC's of the Cryptogram

AFTER the crossword, probably the most universally popular recreational puzzle is the cryptogram. Only a crypt fan can understand this. Many persons have denied themselves the opportunity of finding why it is so because they've been convinced by one look that crypts are "too hard."

With a little study and analysis, they could quickly discover the "how" of cracking crypts. After that, arriving at a solution is merely a matter of patience and persistence and wit, as with any puzzle.

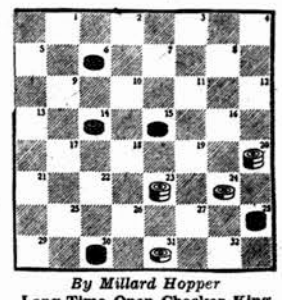
When you have in mind that when a two-letter word begins a sentence, it's practically certain to be a pronoun—it, we, us—and that every sentence has to have a verb or two, you're off to a good start in solving a substitution crypt such as the following:

FB FMR NAAMRGNLMJ CJMRFBR NC RGJBLAB SFMS KMIB FGR ANLUBQ-RMSGNL OBQCBASJZ TBJGDFSCWJ.

Each letter is a substitute for some other letter—always the same letter. No B, J, Q, W, X, or Z appears in the original. With this and the clues given above, you should have little difficulty in working out this reference of Sydney Smith to the conversational ability of his friend Macaulay, the historian.

Solution: "He has occasional flashes of silence that make his conversation perfectly delightful."

It's Your Move



By Millard Hopper

Long-Time Open Checker King

WHITE has four moves planned that will sweep Black from the board. Can you set his strategy in motion?

It's White's turn. He's moving upboard.

Solution: White 31-26, Black 28-19, White 23-16, Black 30-23, White 16-19, Black 15-24, White 20-27-18-9-2.

Children's Own Corner

My Dear Sisters And Brothers,

THE worker in the automatic "plant of the future" need not find it deadly dull or lacking in satisfaction, but employers will have to do some planning to make the jobs seem worthwhile, two experts in the University of Michigan Survey Research Centre, warned.

Richard Hoffman and Floyd Mann of the Survey Centre compared working conditions in two large electric power plants, one a conventional "old style" installed and the other a new "robot type" plant.

They found that automation actually can result in more interesting work and increased "job satisfaction." However, the management has to "redesign and enlarge each job to make greater use of employee skills."

Regardless of which plant they worked in, the employees

attached greatest importance to being able to express themselves through their jobs, Hoffman and Mann maintain.

★

"The feeling that the job they do eight hours a day requires the use of their best knowledge and abilities appears to make them more satisfied than anything else," they said.

They warn, however, that "merely giving a man much more responsibility may only make his job more interesting but not necessarily more satisfying."

This would include watching a dial to see that things do not get out of control and blow up the plant.

"Our data show that increasing job content to use more of in fact, a detriment to job satisfaction," they explained.

"The findings at both plants indicated that job interest is not identical with intrinsic job satisfaction, although it may be a major part of that feeling.

When managements convert to automation, they recommend that they concentrate on changing job content to use more or the employee's skills, rather than merely changing incidentals.

★

They found that decreasing the amount of dirty work through automation does not increase job satisfaction, for example.

Nor does giving the employees more opportunity to move around and have contact with fellow workers "have any significant relation to increased interest or satisfaction from the new job"

"EMPHASIS ON LEARNING NEW SKILLS IN THE AUTOMATED PLANT RESULTED IN MORE PRONOUNCED EXPRESSIONS OF INCREASED INTEREST THAN IN GREATER SATISFACTION IN THE WORK. HOWEVER, WITH INCREASED PROFICIENCY AT PARTS OF THEIR JOBS, SATISFACTION INCREASED."

There will be no substitute in the era of automation for using the potential worker as a human being rather than a mechanical robot, so far as job satisfaction is concerned, the investigators concluded.

"The plant can be automated," they said, "but not human beings."

Balkan-ji-Bari

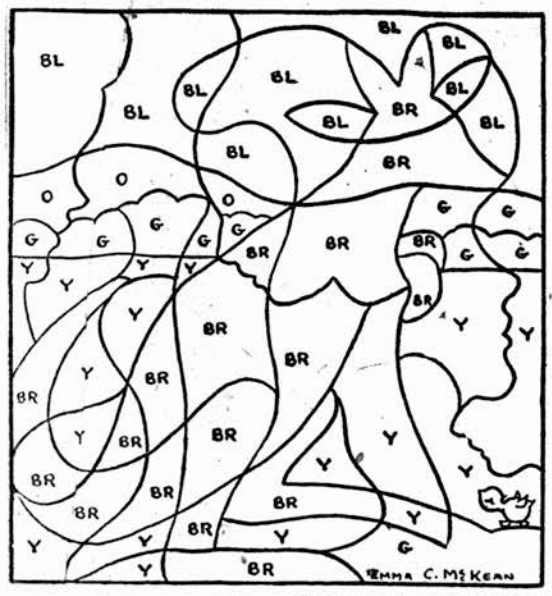
Have you joined the Balkan-ji-Bari — Akhil Hind Balak Sangh — or not yet? And have your friends joined it? Why have you delayed.

Please send for full particulars and enrolment forms for joining the Association from Dada — "Gulistan," Khar — Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age and enclosing a one-anna stamp for postage.

JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from Your loving Dada

HUNTING WITH COLORS



YOU can discover a hidden scene in this diagram with the help of crayons or colored pencils. These are the color indicators: Bl stands for Blue; Br, Brown; G, Green; O, Orange; Y, Yellow.

See if you can guess what the figure is before you color.

PARTY PERKER

SUPPLY rumpus-room guests with a small rubber ball and a funnel. Ask them to bounce the ball on the floor, against the wall, and catch the rebound in the funnel. They will find it's not as easy at it may sound.

PUB-CRAWLERS CHOSE QUEER NAMES

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

Pub-crawling — moving from bar to bar with a drink or two at each — has long been a favourite pastime of thirsty Britons but a new twist has recently ybeen added to this happy sort of fling.

For it has become fashionable now for any pub-crawler worthy of the illustrious title to zig-zag his none-too-steady way between pubs labelled with queer names only, such as Shropshire's "The Stag and Flypaper" or Moulsford's "The Bettle and the Wedge."

Then there's the "Railway and Bicycle" at Sevenoaks; the "Merry Fiddlers" at Dagenham; the "Bull and Spectacles" at Cannock; the "Wappy Springs" in Huddersfield, Yorkshire; the "Rose Revived" which nestles on the Thames River near Lechlade; and "Jack Straw's Castle" in London's own borough of Hampstead.

If you're still thirsty a diligent search of the provinces will locate the "No Body Inn" at Doddiscombsleigh, Devonshire.

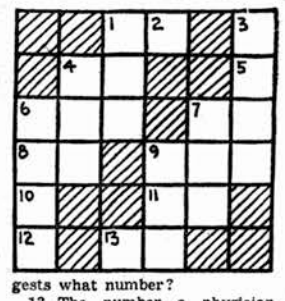
It seems that year's ago the landlord of the latter pub died.

But when the locals came to bury him he had disappeared.

Naturally they rechristened his pub.

FOR FIGURING X-WISE

TO SOLVE this wits tester, proceed as in a crossword puzzle, using numbers instead of letters for the answers. Insert a single digit in each square. The trick is to get answers that will function across and down.



ACROSS

1. Three and four make seven, two and two make four; Put them all together, and you'll have —.
3. Police warning to young drivers: "Don't drive too far and woo fast." What slipped?
4. Total wealth in blanks: "Buddy, can you spare —." "Not — for tribute."
5. Half a quartet.
6. "A — for the money, a — for the show, a — to get ready, and go, cat, go."
7. Add 10 to the number of the month in which you were born. Multiply the sum by 5, subtract 50, divide by 5, subtract the number of the month, and add 32.
8. Average life span of the modern American dog.
9. Perm: *"Spring is not for — alone*
It takes — — care."
10. Puzzle: If his and hers *were* theirs, theirs would be thrice his and twice hers. What have they?
11. Babe Ruth's record for home runs in professional baseball in one season is 42, 49, 56, or 60?
12. The Roman god Janus, suggests what number?
13. The number a physician often asks you to say during a chest examination.

DOWN

1. Third and final date in 1956 when superstitious people avoid black cats, mirrors, and ladders on Friday.
2. A preposition as well as a noun or an adjective.
3. Rattlesnake Young's epitaph: "— bad — live; — young — die."
4. A Poor Richard's proverb: — —day is worth — tomorrows.
6. When work resumes on Armistice Day.
7. Eighty chains is the equivalent of how many rods?
9. Product of two unlucky numbers.
13. Hidden in the last name of a recent Academy Award actor.

Solution: Across—1-74, 3-2, 4-11, 6-2, 6-132, 7-32, 8-12, 9-122, 10-0, 11-60, 12-2, 13-99. Down—1-713, 2-4, 3-2222, 4-122, 6-1102, 7-320, 9-159, 13-9.

WORLD WATCHES U. S. ELECTIONS

WASHINGTON. MILLIONS of Americans will go to the polls on November 6 to elect State Governors, Federal Senators and Representatives, fill city and local offices by the thousands. But they will not elect a president.

By GEORGE DURNO

What they will vote for in the presidency are members of the Electoral College, perhaps the most baffling electoral procedure ever devised by man to determine the office of Chief of State.

In each of the 48 States and political parties each name their own members of the Electoral College, the number of members in each state equals one for each Representative and one for each Senator in the Congress.

The victorious members of the Electoral College in any State cast their votes en bloc for the Presidential candidate of their party.

Thus, the victorious candidate is the aspirant who garners the greatest number of electoral votes.

How It Works

Here, in brief, is how the system works:

The State of Idaho is entitled, as all States are, to two Senators.

According to its population it is entitled to two Representatives.

Its electoral college membership is four electors.

The Democrats and Republicans each have four candidates as members of the electoral college.

The ballot handed to the voters may, as in some states, list the electors by name, or, as in others, list only the names of the Presidential candidates.

But regardless of the listing, the party which collects the greatest number of "Presidential" votes in each state, wins the electoral college contest.

There are 48 electoral colleges named each Presidential election in the United States.

These colleges cast a total vote of 531.

Confusing

An election requires a majority of votes, or 266.

Oddly enough, the electoral college bears only a general relationship to the popular vote in the United States.

It is entirely possible, by way of an example, that a victorious candidate could win every one of the 531 electoral votes, and yet have a total popular vote nationally of only a shade over 50 per cent, his opponent a shade under 50 per cent.

In 1952, President Eisenhower won a national plurality of roughly 55 per cent of the total popular vote in the United States, yet he captured 442 of the electoral college votes, leaving Adlai Stevenson who had 45 per cent of the popular vote only 89 electoral college votes.

If this sounds confusing, it is probably because it is.

In a Presidential election both political parties tend to concentrate their strength in States with the largest electoral votes.

New York State has 45 electoral votes. The States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont combined have only 40.

Because it is both cumbersome and not always reflective of true voting sentiment in the United States there has been agitation for years to revise the constitution and permit the direct election of President and Vice-President.

This would greatly simplify the selection of the American President.

Perhaps for that very reason it has never met with excitement from the professional leaders of both political parties for they, like politicians everywhere, tend to believe that a change in system might work to their detriment.

THE ELECTION OF A NEW CONGRESS HAS BECOME A MATTER OF MORE THAN UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE THIS YEAR.

The politicians are fully aware of the fact that should Dwight D. Eisenhower be successful in his race for re-election as President, he automatically will be serving out his final term in the White House.

Under the last amendment to the Constitution, no man may serve more than two four-year terms as President.

Therefore, assuming Mr. Eisenhower's re-election, he automatically starts going down hill politically from the day of his January 20 inauguration.

Build-Up

As early as that, the Republicans will start looking for a man to succeed him four years hence, and giving that man the necessary build-up in the public eye.

The Eisenhower influence will be on the wane in the matter of pushing legislative programme through Congress.

With few great issues to stir up the electorate, the United States Presidential race very likely will be decided on the ability of the two leading candidates to communicate their message to the public.

Both President Eisenhower and Democratic candidate, Adlai Stevenson are relying heavily on personal appearances and television and radio broadcasts to get their message across to the American people.

In the last election, television became the principal weapon for reaching the public.

It is still being used heavily by both parties but it appears that the public response to the appearance of candidates this year has been apathetic.

They are just not too interested in listening to oratory.

Foreign Policy

Stevenson, who conceivably could be more sincere and more earnest than the President, is unable to project that sincerity to the people.

This may be his greatest handicap.

While he talks with almost somber earnestness about the problems facing America, the world and civilisation, he finds it difficult to convince the majority of the people with whom he comes in contact that he is really concerned about their personal problems.

The two vice-Presidential candidates, Estate Kefauver and Vice-President Richard M. Nixon, are campaigning even more vigorously than the presidential candidates.

This is nothing new to either. The only time they feel out of their element is when they are not campaigning.

Sen. Kefauver is the strongest exponent of the theory that the best way to win votes is to shake hands.

He is essentially a lone wolf operator willing to go anywhere, any time, if he is sure he will find three outstretched hands when he gets there.

Local Issues

In a nation as large, diverse and populous as the United States it should come as no surprise that local issues often transcend national questions in election year politics.

But span 3,000 miles and it is somewhat easier to visualise why a farmer in Florida, a subtropical area, might face different problems than does a farmer in the Pacific northwestern state of Washington, where Canada is an immediate neighbour.

America is a nation used to the idea that each region, each State has problems not necessarily in common with other regions, other states.

And these problems, these "local issues" are the ones which political pundits frequently refer to as a problem which could affect the trend of voting in the State on the national level.

The United States has thrived and prospered under a two-party political system.

The voter's choice between State and national candidates running either as Democrats or Republicans has insured a far more stable Governmental system than prevails in countries where a wide range of so-called "splinter" parties command sufficient strength to form shaky coalitions and toss out the Government formed by the largest individual vote.

Crackpot

Many of these splinter parties are—to use an American slang phrase—of the crackpot variety.

Others champion lost causes, such as a return to prohibition of alcoholic beverages and the establishment of a completely Socialistic state.

This year, political pranksters are even having a bit of fun with splinter parties.

In the fabulous oil and cattle state of Texas, whose native sons are fully convinced their state is more important than the other 47 states combined, a group of Democrats who will vote against President Eisenhower for re-election, playfully are threatening a "Golfers' Party."

Their candidate supposedly in Ben Hogan, world-renowned golf professional.

THEIR SLOGAN — OBVIOUSLY AIMED AT MR. EISENHOWER—IS: "IF WE MUST HAVE A GOLFER IN THE WHITE HOUSE, LET'S HAVE A GOOD ONE.

American voters are a curious breed.

IKE IS ALL SMILES

President Eisenhower displays his famous smile as he poses for photographers during a recent White House party in honour of his 66th birthday.

Adlai E. Stevenson (right), Democratic Party candidate for U. S. Presidential Election, beams with fatherly pride as he breakfasts with his three sons during a break in his campaign tour of the State of California. Of special interest was his son, Borden (second from left), whom he had not seen for 15 months. Borden was en route home for discharge from the U. S. Army. From left to right are: John Fell, 20; Borden, 24; Adlai, Jr., 25; and Mr. Stevenson.

ISLAMIC CENTRE IN WASHINGTON

THE ISLAMIC WORDS CALLING THE MOSLEM FAITHFUL TO PRAYER ARE ABOUT TO BE HEARD HERE FIVE TIMES DAILY, CHANTED FROM A 160-FOOT-HIGH MINARET ATOP A MOSQUE, THE LIKE OF WHICH CAN BE FOUND NOWHERE ELSE IN AMERICA.

The call to prayer may not be heard above the capital's roar traffic and the babble of last-minute electioneering but to Moslem, it will symbolise a great step forward in religious brotherhood.

For the Muezzin—the man who summons the faithful—will be calling them to the mosque of the newly completed Islamic centre, a project sponsored by 12 Moslem countries to help bring together the cultural, intellectual and religious traditions of East and West.

ARTISTRY

Architecturally speaking, the new Islamic Centre appears on the Washington skyline like something right out of the Arabian nights.

Traffic is often slowed on busy Massachusetts avenue in the northwest section of the city, as tourists catch sight of the gleaming stonework and slender minaret tower overlooking scenic Rock Creek Park.

Inside the mosque proper, the visitor finds himself engulfed in splendidly proportioned opulence—massive oriental rugs from Iran, marble columns quarried in Vermont, mosaic tile from Turkey, an elaborately carved minbar or pulpit from Egypt, and a general atmosphere of age-old artistry and craftsmanship.

The Islamic centre had its beginnings in 1945, when Dr. Mahmoud Hassan, then Egyptian ambassador to the United States, proposed the building of a place of worship in Washington for Moslem diplomats and their families.

The idea ultimately developed into a mosque and Islamic centre supported by a number of Moslem countries.

Egypt took the lead in the project and was eventually followed by Afghanistan, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Jordan, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Yemen, and Libya.

The cornerstone for the centre was laid in 1949.

Since then, American, Egyptian, and Turkish builders and craftsmen have been working steadily on the approximately $1,250,000 project.

To insure conformity with Arab and Islamic architecture, the building plans were drawn in Cairo by the Egyptian Ministry of Religious Endowment.

Tradition calls for every Moslem to face, when praying, in the direction of the Holy Kaaba at Mecca, Saudi Arabia.

The Egyptian architects had to calculate the angles involved in meeting this requirement.

Mapping experts at the National Geographic Society verified the relative positions of the two cities, and the mosque was built at an angle of about 60 degrees between north and east.

KORAN VERSE

The mosque and two wing buildings are constructed of Alabama limestone.

Inscriptions in classic Arabic are cut in the stonework around the buildings and the minaret.

A verse from the Koran is set in deep blue mosaic over the entrance to the court leading into the mosque proper.

The Moslem familiar with the classic Arabic script would recognise this verse as the one which reads: "In houses which God hath permitted to be raised to honour for celebration, in them of His name, in them is He glorified, in the mornings and the evenings, again and and again."

By John T. Kane

The painstaking artistry of the Moslem craftsmen is most evident in the interior of the mosque.

THE HAND-CARVED AND INLAID PULPIT—USED BY THE PRAYER LEADER DURING THE SERVICES—WAS A 20-MONTH CONSTRUCTION PROJECT IN CAIRO.

The magnificent Persian rugs, a gift of the Shah of Iran, took nearly three years of hand weaving.

But with all its adherence to tradition, the Islamic centre has a distinctly modern solution to the problem of Washington's oppressive summer heat—air conditioning.

The centre mosque is the only air-cooled model among the many thousands of such edifices serving the estimated 500,000,000 Moslems around the world today.

To the approximately 1,000 transient Moslems in the Washington area, the Islamic centre is quite literally a spiritual home away from home.

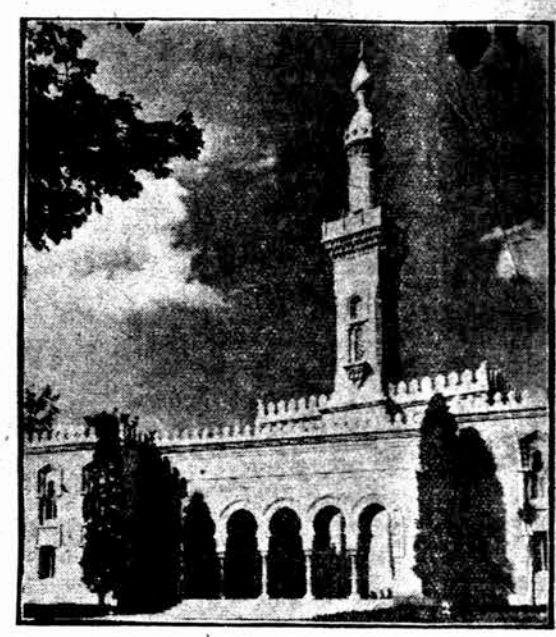
Devout Moslems may participate in the prayers at the mosque on any day of the week, and all Moslems must attend a congressional service each Friday.

The Centre also offers Sunday school classes in religious instruction for Moslem children.

A young Saudi Arabian studying engineering at the nearby University of Maryland calls the Islamic centre at "deep well of religious inspiration for Moslems who are far from their homeland."

GOODWILL

Sassan Hosny, Counsellor for the Egyptian Embassy in Washington, views the religious facilities of the centre as a "practical approach to the Moslem's need for achieving a balance between the spiritual and material phases of everyday life."



Under construction since 1949, Washington's famous mosque will begin echoing to the chant of the muezzin who, from the 160-foot-high minaret, will call the faithful to prayer.

Peep Into Spirit World

(Continued from page 9, col. 4)

it is because I phrase the question so that the medium cannot know whether she is living or dead?

How could one of my sisters-in-law fail to know that we had "seen" her, and been "kissed" by her at a materialisation seance the evening before, unless the medium had confused the facts provided her?

And more especially, inasmuch as my husband's deceased father and sisters profess to watch over his mother at all times, how could they at one seance fail to know that she had been moved the week before to a hospital far removed from her previous home?

If any disposition to accept spiritualism at face value remained, it was shattered for us at least. On Labour Day, we sadly joined other members of the family at the funeral services for Bob's mother in Detroit.

The next day we lovingly made the long automobile journey to her last resting place.

A week later, anxious to complete this series, we paid one last call on Rev. Burroughs.

Since he could not have known of our bereavement, a final test obviously remained. This was it!

No sooner was the room plunged into darkness than Father Murphy, as cheery as ever, took over the so-called "control." And how, he wanted to know, was Bob's mother?

Side-stepping the "feeler," we replied that we had been travelling and were ourselves anxious to know.

Quick Work

Apparently reassured, Bob's father and two sisters then made their trumpet appearances.

But this was where we came in eight months ago!

One by one, they solemnly asserted that they had been with us "every day" since our last visit together, and that my mother-in-law's condition remained unchanged.

"We are watching over her all of the time," they reiterated, "and she will be coming over to us before long."

Pity the poor facts! And lest some spiritualist claim that there might be a delayed transition period to the "other world," I should point out that Father Murphy had happily confided only a few minutes before that "Elsie Robinson, the columnist, is here with us now."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF MISS ROBINSON'S DEATH HAD APPEARED IN THE LOCAL PAPER THE DAY BEFORE, FOR REV. BURROUGHS TO READ.

The death of Bob's mother was unknown to the medium.

Shortly before completing this series, I sat with a blindfolded friend before an Ouija Board.

A Challenge

The pointer immediately sprang to life, and after announcing that it had a message for "Ruth" from "Ira" (my father's name), it rapidly spelled out these words: "Do not publish writing. You can do one proving life after death."

Such intimidation fortunately, however, my complete disenchantment with spiritualism does not affect my firm belief in a life hereafter.

I can, therefore, cheerfully ignore the purported instruction and hurl this challenge instead:

Dr. J. B. Rhine of Duke University, renowned authority on extrasensory perception, stands ready at any time to audition a seance under test conditions.

If a medium is sincerely convinced that he can actually transport messages from the other world, this would seem the ideal opportunity to convince all doubters of his occult powers.

The internationally esteemed parapsychologist has authorised me to extend this invitation to all spiritualists, and I shall be happy to report the results.

Should any mediums be able to "prove" that a grief-stricken relative can actually converse with a lost loved one, surely this strife-torn world would beat a path to their door.

The next move is up to them!

Concluded

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THE DHOTI AND SARI

(Continued from page 3, col. 6)

you see, one simply cannot help it."

When they (dhoti and sari) are separated, purposely or accidentally, they are the enemy of each other.

Besides, wearing it round the waist, some wear another dhoti on their arms.

This 'well armed' dhoti could be used as a bed sheet during travel.

In villages, a dhoti can be utilised for taking out water from a well.

Supposing a man feels like committing suicide one fine morning, he can easily do it in no time with the valuable assistance of the dhoti.

Taking exercise and playing games is made easier and a source of joy if the dhoti is tucked up.

In the rainy season, one can safely save himself from the artistic spray-painting by the muddy water, which is splashed by the taxies, trams or buses.

★

Another happy feature about the dhoti is that it is not as costly as the saris are.

The humble and noble wearer of a dhoti can easily pull on for one full year with one pair, whereas a woman requires as many saris as she can squeeze from her dear husband.

She, in this respect, acts almost like a naughty squirrel.

She would not hesitate to spoil her sweetheart's rosy Sunday by making him buy a new sari.

If the man fails to do this, the poor soul has got to be ready to face a terrible domestic storm.

Putting more than necessary salt in the home meal preparations is the starting point of the storm.

★

Our gentleman would never dream of giving such quake-shocks to his better-half.

Any way, such occasional storms come and go but the dhoties and the saris remain together.

The wearing of the dhoti makes a man feel and look younger and smarter than he actually is—a thing which is much appreciated by women of all 'ages.'

Thus the uses and abuses of the dhoti are many and varied.

And finally, about the dignity of the dhoti.

It is well-known that most of the big people of India, including some of our respected ministers, prefer the dhoti.

Surely, the wearing of the dhoti by the big people has made it impressive and charming.

The dhoti is for the man and of the man.

Youngest US Governor Is Vote-Getter

CHICAGO.

FROM the land of Davy Crockett and Sgt. Alvin York comes another strapping Tennesseean set to write a new legend of wonder.

Six-footer Frank Goad Clement — equipped to buck a football line or to preach a Methodist church sermon — is regarded by many Democrats as "right as rain" to ticket for the Vice-Presidency.

He also adds poetic fire to the party's salvos against the GOP, once branding President Eisenhower's administration as "a fantastic political Disneyland."

Last year Clement told a gathering in Chicago that Eisenhower supporters "are the fellows who wooed you in 1952 with an ambidexterous series of campaign promises, booed you in mid-administration by repudiation of the bulk of those promises and now are ready to coo at you for 1956 . . "

Clement's critics called him "an academy award actor with no substance who tries to be all things to all people."

In most things he tries, however, he seems to succeed.

At 32, he was elected Governor of Tennessee, the youngest Governor in America.

He now is rounding out his second term as Tennessee's first four-year Governor and, under state law, cannot succeed himself.

Not yet 40, he is due for another move.

In American Elections

Bulganin's Note Was Not The First Foreign Interference

By JAY G. HAYDEN

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT Eisenhower's rejection of a letter from Minister Bulganin of Russia on the ground that it constituted "interference by a foreign nation" in a "national election campaign" is not the first of its kind.

Particularly highlighted in history are the requests for recall on similar grounds of British Ambassador Lionel Sackville-West by President Benjamin Harrison in 1889, and of French Ambassador Edmond Charles Edouard Genet by President Washington in 1793.

Bulganin's offence was an obvious attempt to take advantage from Adlai Stevenson's demand for ending of Hydrogen-Bomb tests.

Envoy's Recall

The historical incident most closely comparable is the recall of Sackville-West.

Shortly before the Presidential election of 1888, in which the incumbent Democrat, Grover Cleveland, was beaten by Harrison, there was published a letter from Ambassador Sackville-West seeming to favour Cleveland.

Harrison won in the electoral college, 233 to 168, despite that Cleveland led in popular votes, 5,540,050 to 5,444,337.

Likewise, the attempted detour into American politics by socalled "citizen" Genet very well may have been reponsible for the election of John Adams as the second U. S. President, over Thomas Jefferson, in 1796.

Genet's Boast

When war broke out between France and Britain, American sentiment was strong for intervening on the French side.

But in 1793 President Washington issued a proclamation of neutrality.

The Secretary of State at the time was Thomas Jefferson, who presumably drafted the neutrality declaration.

Even so, the Jeffersonian Democrats hotly assailed the action and their outcry redoubled when there landed at Charleston, South Carolina, the new French Ambassador, proclaiming even before visiting the national capital that he had come to upset the neutrality proclamation.

President Washington remained very gentle until Genet not only started commissioning American privateers behalf of his country but announced he would carry his case to the American people in spite of the U. S. President's opposition.

Washington Relents

At that point, August, 1793, President Washington demanded Genet's recall.

JUST THEN, HOWEVER, THE GIRONDIST GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE FELL. TO A NEW GROUP AND IT APPEARED THAT IF GENET WAS SHIPPED BACK TO PARIS HIS HEAD WOULD BE CUT OFF.

President Washington relented to the extent of permitting Genet to remain in the U. S., where he married Cornelia Clinton, daughter of the Conservative Governor of New York.

He married another American wife in 1814 and lived on in the U. S. A. until his death in 1834.

'SEATO' COMBATS RED NIBBLING TACTICS IN SOUTH-EAST ASIA

MANILA.

THE Communist "nibbling tactics" in South-East Asia were described by the Philippines highest military authority as posing the "more serious and immediate threat" to the security of the area.

Lieut.-General Jesus Vargas, chief military adviser of this country to the eight-nation South-East Asia Treaty Organisation (SEATO), added that the current Communist attempts at subversion in the treaty area are "continuously being assessed and re-assessed" by the military advisers' group.

He revealed that the two-year-old defence organisation has taken several forward steps since its inception in Manila in 1954 in providing for more effective implementation of the military phase of the defence treaty.

In a question-and-answer interview, Gen. Vargas underscored the fact that the recent establishment of the SEATO Military Planning Office in Bangkok, Thailand, proved the defence alliance was forging ahead toward its military goals.

BANGKOK PLAN

Here are the questions posed to the Filipino general and his answers:

Q. In the span of two years since the establishment of the Manila Pact, or the South-East Asia Treaty Organisation, what do you think is the most significant achievement of the defence alliance, particularly in the military aspect of the organisation?

A. The most significant achievement of SEATO is the decision arrived at in the Third Military Advisers' Conference at Baguio by the Military Advisers' Group to recommend to the Council of Ministers the establishment of a permanent SEATO Military Planning office in Bangkok in January, 1957.

This move is definitely a concrete step towards a more effective defence alliance. While the establishment of this permanent office is significant, we likewise recognise the preliminary planning work that has been going on in SEATO for the last two years.

I refer, of course, to the various staff planners' conferences and the conferences held by all "ad hoc" committees.

UNITED STAND

Q. What is the concept of the SEATO military organisation?

A. I believe that this question can best be answered if I quote Paragraph 1 of Article IV of the Manila Pact, which reads:

"Each Party recognises that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the Parties or against any State or territory which the Parties' unanimous agreement may hereafter designate, would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will, in that event, act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations."

Q. Is SEATO patterned after NATO?

"If not, what characteristics does it have which makes it different from the NATO—from the viewpoint of the enemy threat? From other considerations?

THE DIFFERENCE

A. The SEATO, as presently constituted, is different from NATO.

WHILE IN NATO THERE IS ESTABLISHED A NATO ARMED FORCE COMPOSED OF CONTRIBUTIONS FROM VARIOUS NATO NATIONS, SEATO SEEKS TO MEET THE ENEMY THREAT THROUGH A COLLECTIVE EFFORT IN ACORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESSES OF EACH MEMBER COUNTRY.

In effect, after constitutional processes are invoked, all Parties may utilise part or all of their Armed Forces to meet the common danger.

Q. What is the set-up envisioned under the Permanent Staff Planning Headquarters which the third Military Advisors' Conference approved recently in Baguio?

Will you give some features of this set-up?

Its significance in the light of the threat to the security of the treaty area?

PHILIPPINES' ROLE

A. The SEATO Military Planning Office will be established in Bangkok before January 15, 1957.

It will be headed by a brigadier-general who is also the senior staff officer to the SEATO Military Advisers' Group.

The senior staff officer will be responsible to the Military Advisers' Group for the overall organisation and functioning of the SEATO Military Planning Office and for the production of all operational and logistical plans and studies carried out by the SEATO Military Planning Staff in accordance with the policy laid down by the SEATO Military Advisers' Group.

The Philippines has been honoured in contributing the first senior staff officer, who will have a term of two years.

ACHIEVEMENTS

Q. What other achievements could be tallied in favour of SEATO, do you think?

A. The SEATO has established the following military organisations so far: The Military Advisers' Group, Military Liaison Group, Military Planners' Group, the Secretariat, and 'Ad Hoc' Sub-committees.

The Military Liaison Group which heretofore provided normal points of contact between Military Advisers during periods between meetings, will be dissolved upon formation of the permanent planning body.

The Secretariat which was organised for the purpose of taking care of administrative and secretarial matters for the Military Liaison Group will be incorporated into the permanent planning body.

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING OUT COUNTER-SUBVERSION IN THE TREATY AREA, THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS CREATED A COMMITTEE OF SECURITY EXPERTS.

Similarly, a Committee of Information, Education, Cultural and Labour Activities and a Committee of Economic Experts were formed for the strengthening of the treaty area through work in their respective fields.

Military 'ad hoc' sub-committees also were formed and given the missions of making detailed studies on such matters as intelligence, training, standarisation, logistics, communications and unconventional warfare.

TRAINING

Q. What steps are being taken by SEATO toward providing for more effective implementation of the military phase of the defence treaty?

A. One step is the conduct of future SEATO exercises.

Another step is that training facilities have been made available by member countries to the other member-nations for civilian and military personnel, and such personnel have actually been trained or are in the process of being trained.

There are also such other matters concerning intelligence, standardisation, logistics, communications and unconventional warfare, which are being implemented at the present time.

MAIN JOB

Q. Do you, in your opinion, feel there is a need for reassessment of the situation in the treaty area in the light of the current Communist thrusts in the area, particularly in apparent gains made by the Reds in Laos, Cambodia, and Burma?

If so, are the present treaty provisions sufficient to cope with the situation or do you feel changes should be made in the treaty to meet it?

A. The situation in the treaty area, especially the new and current Communist attempts at subversion, is continually being assessed and re-assessed by the Military Advisers' Group.

I STATED IN MY OPENING ADDRESS IN THE THIRD MILITARY ADVISERS' GROUP CONFERENCE AT BAGUIO THAT THE "NIBBLING TACTICS" OF OUR COMMON ENEMY ARE THE MORE SERIOUS AND IMMEDIATE THREAT TO THE SECURITY OF OUR PEOPLES.

The situation has been viewed in the light of these tactics adopted by the Communists.

By Carlos A. Angeles

"Don't take any notice, Maggie, they're only nasty men who are trying to 'pick you up'!"

Ringing In The New Year

'Moorat' business in a city 'pedhi' on the New Year Day.

TWO SCHOOLS BATTLE OVER FEEDING OF AMERICAN BABY

By Edwin Diamond

WHEN the new baby arrives home from the hospital, everybody knows it means another mouth to feed—but how and when are fighting questions in medical circles.

The lines are clearly drawn between the "liberals" who urge getting baby on a three-times-a-day schedule of solid foods and the "conservatives" who believe in breast of bottle feeding.

Parents — especially first-timers who naturally want to do everything possible to insure baby's health, happiness, present comfort and future welfare — are caught in the middle.

SOLID-FEEDING

A prime example of "liberal" thought in baby feeding is carried in the current issue of GP Magazine, published by the American Academy of General Practice.

Dr. Walter W. Sackett, Jr., a Miami, Fla., physician, described his experience with solid-feeding programmes on some 600 babies over a five-year period.

Dr. Sackett introduced strained solids to baby on the following time-table: vegetables — 10 days; meats—15 days, fruits—17 days.

At weekly intervals thereafter he adds orange juice, eggs, soups mashed bananas, custard puddings and crisp bacon.

These are given at a six-hour feeding interval which, Dr. Sackett says, can be rapidly converted to a three-meal-a-day routine bringing baby's feedings in line with the rest of the family anytime after the infant is 17 days old.

Aside from the obvious — and important — advantage of making mother's life that much easier, Dr. Sackett says this programme solves many of baby's feeding problems — the infant learns there are other foods besides milk and how to eat with a spoon, for example.

OTHER SCHOOL

This trend towards early solid feedings has been pounced on hard by many baby doctors.

The case for "conservatism" has been stated firmly by such men as Dr. M. G. Peterman of Milwaukee, Wis., and Dr. E. Rollins Kimball of Evanston, Ill.

Dr. Peterman blames the practice for the marked increase in allergy and intestinal indigestion that often appear later in life.

There is no reason for solids before three months, he argues, and adds:

"NOTHING HAS EVER SURPASSED THE WELL-BEING OF INFANTS FED BREAST MILK ALONE FOR SIX MONTHS. INFANTS WITH DIGESTIVE DISORDERS ARE RETURNED TO GOOD HEALTH BY ELIMINATING FOODS WITH COMPLEX CARBO-HYDRATES."

Dr. Kimball, in ardent believer in natural feeding, claims he can positively tell a breast-fed baby just by looking at it — cheeks are rosier, skin better, eyes brighter, he says.

RESPONSIBILITY

Some help has appeared on the horizon to rescue parents caught, confused and concerned by this crossfire.

It comes in the form of the newly-organised National Council on Infant and Child Care, Inc., an independent, non-profit group of the top baby and child doctors in the U. S.

Its attractive and personable young Educational Director, Dr. Margaret Lyman, candidly explains one of the NCICC's reasons for the conflicting medical advice—sometimes commercially sponsored—young parents are continually being bombarded with.

To bring order out of this growing "child chaos," the NCICC offers this advice to all concerned:

'The selection of the type and quantity of formulas for feeding of infants and determination of time and sequence for introduction of other elements in the diet should remain the responsibility of the physician.

"Promotion influencing the parent to assume these responsibilities or creating concern regarding the physician's recommendations is not acceptable."

As Dr. Lyman points out, there are four million new babies a year to care for — and the feeding needs of no two may be alike.

SAFETY EXPERT WANTS MERGER OF FIREMEN AND POLICE

By Alan Emory

WASHINGTON.

POLICE and fire departments in small towns should be merged for greater public service, a safety expert here advises.

According to Charles S. James, member of the staff of the Public Administration Service, greater use of improved modern transportation and communications equipment in both services has erased a major difference betweeen the two.

With new equipment, he says, the need to have groups of firemen "standing by" is eliminated, and a large force can be summoned without delay.

Firemen cannot stay in the station and still have, like policemen, full-time jobs, James wrote in a book called "A Frontier of Municipal Safety."

The answer, he feels, is a unified police and fire department.

A common goal of both, James points out, is to stimulate interest and provide leadership for a community safety effort.

Under reorganisation, proponents of the merger say, patrol strength will be higher and men will have more time for fire inspection activities and other preventive work—probably double what they have now.

take less than 5 per cent of their time, the study estimates. Who would benefit?

The smaller communities, such as a city eight square miles in area and 20,000 in populations, says James.

The combined department could take the lead in pointing out safe and sanitary practices.

Since fire and police officers are considered "authorities" in their fields and are widely known in the community they are natural leaders in the public safety cause, he writes.

He said work with children would be especially helpful.

The officers could mix with them, pointing out rules for home fire prevention, street crossing, operating bicycles and disposing of rubbish.

City-Owned Airport Will Retire

Chronicle Correspondent

TORRINGTON, WYO.

EVER hear of a city-owned airport so well off financially it can retire?

That's exactly what's happening in Torrington, Wyo., where four producing oil wells are bringing in do! 1,500 monthly.

The 100-acre airfield doesn't depend entirely on the oil business to finance it's future however.

Mayor F.C. "Cal" Callagan says the city splits profits with a farmer who harvests "a pretty good wheat and hay crop each season."

The farmer plants everything but the runways.

The prolific little field will soon settle back to enjoy a completely "planeless" retirement.

All the income is being used to build a new airport to be constructed on another side of the town.

The new field will be rated a Class 1 installation with a 5,200-foot runway, thanks to the success of its predecessor.

EAST GERMANY DEVELOPS OWN AIRCRAFT

Chronicle Correspondent

BERLIN.

Thirty East German aviation experts deported to the Soviet Union immediately following World War II, will return shortly to East Germany to help the country develop its aircraft industry, an official of the East German Ministry of heavy industry said today.

The group includes Professor Bock, former chief engineer of the Junker Aeronautical Works at Dessau.

SPANISH ACTRESS HAS CODE FOR WEDDED HAPPINESS

By Emily Belser

HOLLYWOOD.

PEPPERY Latin actress Sarita Montiel said she doesn't care if a woman is married four years or 40, she should make her husband believe she is all his.

"Too many women think now I've got him and that's that!" said the Spanish senorita. "But thees is all wrong. Thees is not love. Eet is an disgrace!"

Sarita, brown-eyed vixen from Granada, claims American women like to taunt their husbands with male conquests.

"Thees is a terrible theeng to do," she complained, "eat gives the husband an inferiority complex and he cannot do his best work for the woman.

Root Cause

"A wife should always treat her husband like he is a boy-friend and even eff he is stupid she must make him believe he is the most intelligent man in the world!"

Sarita, who confided that she plans to marry an American "sometime in the near future, because they make the best husbands in the world," thinks the "independent-type," woman is responsible for more marriage crack-ups than any other kind of female.

"They give a man an inferiority complex," she snorted, "and how can a man do his best work and make lots of money for the woman, eef he feels inferior to his wife?"

Sarita refused to reveal the name of her American husband-to-be, but she didn't hesitate to point out that she likes American men because of the respect they show the weaker (?) sex.

"Not only do they have respect for the woman," she noted, "but they are considerate, they have a wonderful sense of humour and when they are married they are not as inclined to have girl friends on the side — like men in other countries."

Rapid Work

The lively Spanish senorita has picked up much of her know-how on American men from such co-stars as Gary Cooper, Burt Lancaster and Rod Steiger.

RECENTLY, IN SAMUEL FULLER'S "RUN OF THE ARROW," SHE KISSED STEIGER 27 TIMES IN 7 MINUTES.

"Rod was so nice," she recalled. "I didn't even feel embarrassed."

Sarita's big brown eyes flashed as she declared that too many women do not make any effort to improve themselves after marriage. "They should be informed on every subject," she insisted, "love, life, art, music—everything!

"That way, how could he possibly be interested in any other woman?"

Russia Builds Mammoth Trawler Fleet

Chronicle Correspondent

LONDON.

Fears are being expressed in British fishing circles that the mammoth new deep-sea trawler-building programme in Russia and Eastern Europe will mean a new and serious threat to the nation's fish supplies.

British trawlermen, already hampered by the extension of territorial waters, fear that Communist trawlers will overfish the present limited waters.

Further, reports indicate Russia and her satellites plan to operate their trawling fleets not as single units, but in large fleets with factory ships.

Costa Rica German Says

U.S. Bureaucrats Don't Know That World War II Is Over

SAN JOSE, Cosa Rica.

GERMANS LIVING IN CENTRAL AMERICA ARE COMPLAINING ABOUT WHAT THEY ALLEGE IS TREATMENT BY THE UNITED STATES THAT SIGNIFIES THEY ARE NOT TRUSTED VERY FAR.

Responsible German citizens say that when they ask for a temporary permit to visit the U.S., American Consular authorities subject them to long, exasperating delays in granting permission and often turn them down.

A recent example, described as typical by offended Germans, involved a wealthy, well-known German coffee exporter who has lived and been in business in Costa Rica for more than 30 years.

In addition to his Central American offices, he maintains offices in West Germany.

Red Tape

He is well known in American business and financial circles, exporting over $1,000,000 worth of coffee annually to the U.S. and maintaining a substantial bank account in New York.

Recently, he decided to make a combined business and pleasure trip to New York, intending to also take the opportunity to visit his daughter and his grandchildren.

She is married to an American and lives in Los Angeles.

He applied for a 30-day visitor's permit at the American Embassy here.

A multitude of long forms were given him and he was told to fill them out and come back the next day.

This he did.

He was then told that he would have to be "investigated" and that the Embassy would telephone him at his office "when and if" they were prepared to grant him the permit.

Ten days went by and he was called by the American Consul, asked to come to the Embassy and answer additional questions.

He gave the additional information.

By Marshall Bannell

He was then told that if he is granted temporary permission to visit the U.S. at all, it would take a month or more to "process" his application.

This German business man, like many other prominent German business men living in Central America, was interned in the U.S. during World War II as a "precautionary measure." No pro-Nazi or pro-Hitler charges were ever made against him nor was it even mentioned, he maintains.

U.S. Consular authorities deny that there is any blacklist of such German nationals who were detained in concentration camps.

They state merely that "each case must be investigated and processed," and they admit that such "processing" sometimes takes months.

Privately, an American Consul in another Central American nation gave what he described as the "real reason" why such friendly Germans are given a hard time and are often denied permission to visit the U.S.

Real Reason

Under Hitler's laws' "once a German, always a German," they were listed as German citizens by his authorities in Germany.

Many of the unfortunate Germans were not even aware of this.

On this scanty legal ground, he says, the unwilling visitors were clamped into concentration camps for the duration.

The problem now, the Consul points out, is that U.S. Federal records still list them as having been convicted of entering the U.S. illegally.

And it takes months and months for Washington State Department bureaucrats to unravel the red tape in each individual case.

In fact, he says, they often find it easier to merely deny the application.

One German here chided:

"To some of us Germans who have nothing but the friendliest feeling for America, it would appear that some of your Washington bureaucrats have never been informed that World War II is over, that Hitler is dead and that the United States has the friendliest relations with West Germany."

FLOOD CONTROL PLANS

DAMAGES resulting from floods during the last six years in India have been estimated at Rs. 237 crores.

The total direct damage including relief expenditure on account of 1955 floods alone was of the order of Rs. 107 crores.

A Central Flood Control Board was constituted to draw up a co-ordinated national flood control programme.

The States liable to be affected by floods were asked to set up State Flood Control Boards.

The State Boards are assisted on technical matters by Technical Advisory Committees.

A flood control wing was also formed in the Central Water and Power Commission.

Its two-fold activities are field investigation and planning and designing of flood control schemes.

As many of the rivers of India traverse more than one State, flood control becomes an inter-State problem.

So the Central Flood Control Board decided to constitute River Commissions to deal with problems in the river basins as a whole.

During the First Five-Year Plan a provision of Rs. 16.5 crores was made for assistance by way of loans to States for flood control schemes.

A provision of Rs 117 crores has been made in the Second Plan for flood control.

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SPORT CHRONICLE

AUSTRALIA'S 'HOPES' ARE HER SWIMMERS

AUSTRALIA'S team of men and women swimmers has far greater prospects of winning a number of Olympic medals than contestants in other events. The team is now rapidly taking shape. So many records have been broken in recent weeks that some authorities see the Australian team as an embarrassment of riches.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT SOME SWIMMERS CAPABLE OF WINNING A PLACE IN AN OLYMPIC FINAL WILL HAVE TO BE OMITTED FROM THE TEAM TO MAKE FOR EVEN SUPERIOR PERFORMANCES.

This view may be somewhat sanguine, especially since little is known of recent performances in some overseas countries, but the team is certainly the best of any sport in Australian Olympic history. Those considered almost certain to win gold medals are:

Women's 4 x 100 metres relay: World record performers Dawn Fraser, Lorraine Crapp and Faith Leech are so far ahead that even if the fourth swimmer were no faster than 67 seconds, the team should still break the Olympic record by seven seconds. The fourth swimmer could be Jan Munro, but this position is still very open.

Women's 100 metres freestyle: On recent times, nobody in the world could beat either Dawn Fraser or Lorraine Crapp, while on the last season's time Faith Leech could also fill a place.

Women's 400 metres freestyle: Lorraine Crapp and Dawn Fraser should again fill the first two places. Already this season, the two girls have broken six world records between them and they have not yet reached their peak.

Men's 4 x 200 metres relay: Jon Henricks, Murray Rose, Gary Chapman and either Rex Aubrey, who is still in America or the rapidly improving Graham Hamilton could have won the recent United States relay. Only Robin Moore of America seems capable of swimming faster than either Henricks or Chapman.

Others who could win an Olympic title are:

Men's 400 metres freestyle: Murray Rose, holder of the world's best time this year, heads Australia's strongest team in any event. Murray Garretty and Kevin O'Halloran swam second and third to Rose in the Australian title event, but neither might be chosen for the Olympic team. Gary Winram, Graham Hamilton, and even junior John Konrads could force their way in.

Men's 1500 metres freestyle: Murray Rose, who clipped nine seconds off the Olympic record last season, is the fastest Australian over the distance, but he may be saved for other events, Murray Garretty and Gary Winram two surfing champions from Sydney, have also bettered the Olympic record and are nearing the world record held by George Breen of the United States, which is 13 seconds faster than the Olympic time.

Men's 100 metres freestyle: Jon Henricks or Gary Chapman might yet win this event, and certainly both are likely to be placed. Moore of the United States is the only known better performer. Other probable finalists are: David Theile (Men's 100 metres back-stroke), Gergaynia Beckett (Women's 100 metres backstroke) Beverley Bainbridge (Women's 100 metres butterfly) and Empire Diving Champion Barbara McAuley.

Many places in the team are yet to be filled, and the only swimmers certain of selection now are:

MEN

100 Metres Freestyle: Jon Henricks, Gary Chpman and Rex Aubrey or John Devitt (all N.S.W.).

400 Metres Freestyle: Murray Rose (N.S.W.).

1,500 Metres Freestyle: Murray Garetty and Gary Winram Garretty and Gary Winram (N.S.W.).

100 Metres Backstroke: David Theile (Queensland), John Monckton and John. Hayres (N.S.W.).

200 Metres Butterfly: Brian Wilkinson (Q'ld.), Peter Anderson (N.S.W.).

200 Metres Breastroke: Terry Gathercole (N.S.W.).

4 x 200 Metres Relay: Chapman, Rose Henricks and Devitt (all N.S.W.).

WOMEN

100 Metres Freestyle: Lorraine Crapp and Dawn Fraser.

100 Metres Backstroke: Gregaynia Bockett and Pam Singleton (both N.S.W.).

100 Metres Butterfly: Beverly Bainbridge (N.S.W.).

200 Metres Backstroke: Barbara Evans and Betty Sykes (both N.S.W.).

4 x 100 Metres Relay: Faith Leech (Vic.) Lorraine Crapp and Dawn Fraser (N.S.W.).

ATHLETES TROUBLED

Australia's high hopes for Olympic middle distance track events were seriously threatened during the week by the news that world-record miler John Landy and 10,000 metres star Dave Stephens were both unfit.

Landy disclosed that he has been suffering from severe soreness in his Achilles tendons ever since running on hard Californian tracks five months ago. He was unable to run on cinders or wear spikes, and was training in bare feet on grass.

Landy has run several times since his announcement, and clocked fair times, but it is very doubtful whether he will be fit for the official Olympic trials on October 13. Missing the trials, however, would not exclude him from Olympic selection.

He had not made any decision whether to concentrate on the 1500 or 5000 metres at the Games, though he says that he feels his best chance would be in the 5000 metres.

Dave Stephens, who defeated the Hungarian champions here last season, has been suffering from a mild attack of hepatitis. Returning to athletics on October 6, he was soundly beaten in a 3000 metres race at Olympic Park by Ron Blackney, who is training for the Olympic steeplechase Stephens tired very badly in the last 100 yards, and Blackney raced away to win in 8 min. 20 secs.

Another Olympic hope, Mary Lincoln, was beaten by one yard in the 1000 metres race at Olympic Park. Lincoln was by no means disgraced, however, for he equalled the record time set by American Lou Spurrier last season, 2 min. 23.8 sec.

The race was won by South Melbourne runner John Murray who cut 0.2 sec. off Spurrier's time.

Co-holder of the official world's record for the 100 metres, Hector Hogan ran his best time of the season at Olympic Park to clock 10.5 sec.

Others who showed improved form were Empire 440 yds. champion Kevan Gosper, who won the 400 metres in 47.2 sec.—only 0.2 sec. outside the Australian open-record—and Les Perry, who smashed the Australian 20-mile record in a handicap race.

BREAK RECORDS

Olympic Trials in Sydney on October 7 were marred by rain and strong winds, but two Australian record were beaten.

Peter Hanlin broke the Australian resident shot putt record with 52 ft. 5½ in. and Shirley Cotton threw the discus 134 ft. 11¼ in. breaking her own Australian record by 1 ft. 11¼ in.

New sprint star Betty Cuthbert, who recently established a new world time for 200 metres, had her third successive victory over Marlene Mathews in both the 100 and 200 metres.

They were both timed at 11.2 sec. in the downwind 100 metres and Miss Cuthbert registered 25.7 sec. in the 200 metres.

Miss Cuthbert's time of 11.2 sec. was better than Shirley Strickland's world record of 11.2 sec. but the strong wind assistance vetoed any possibility of a record claim. Miss Cuthbert may have to run near her world record time of 23.2 sec. to win the event.

State 100 yards champion Gary Bromhead, returning after treatment to an injured left knee, was unplaced in the 100 metres, which Gaving Carragher won in 10.4 sec. Bromhead has been invited to compete at the Olympic Trials on October 20 if he passes a fitness test and medical examination.

Runners in the mile race were badly hampered by the wind. Four-minute-miler Jim Bailey won easily in 4 min. 15.2 sec. from leading distance runner Dave Power.

U.S. HOP, STEP AND JUMP HOPE

George Shaw of Columbia University of New York City, hops, steps and jumps 50 feet 5½ inches and qualifies for the America Olympic team during the Olympic tryouts at Los Angeles on June 28, 1956. Shaw will join Ira Davis and Bill Sharpe, both of Philadelphia, to represent America in this event at the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia.

U.S. DASHMEN

Ira Murchison and Thane Baker (left) of the American Armed Forces, who will represent the country in the 100-meter dash in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia, cross the finish line in a trial run during the recent Olympic tryouts at Los Angeles. Murchison barely edged out Baker.

U.S. Distance Runner

Many U.S. track experts believe that the United States hopes for victory in the 1,500-meter run at the 1956 Melbourne Games rest with Jerome Walters. In this 1,500-meter race at Los Angeles on June 23, 1956, Walters, as the winner, was timed in 3:48.4, a half second over the U. S. National Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) record set in 1940 by W. Mehl.

121 Golfers In £10,000 Tourney

A TOTAL OF 121 GOLFERS WILL PLAY IN THE 10,000 POUNDS AMPOL GOLF TOURNAMENT AT YARRA YARRA, MELBOURNE, ON NOVEMBER 14—17. THIS WILL FOLLOW CLOSE UPON THE PELACO 2,500 POUNDS CONTEST AT SYDNEY'S KENSINGTON COURSE ON NOVEMBER 7—10, AND THE JOINT PELACO-AMPOL MASTERS' EVENTS AT THE LAKES ON NOVEMBER 3.

First prize in the Ampol is 5,000 pounds, the highest ever offered in Australia.

Overseas entrants for the event include top European player Flory van Donck (runner-up in the last British Open), the Americans George Bayer and Don Fairfield, South Africans Gary Player, Trevor Wilkes, Harold Denning, Canadian Walter Devereux and New Zealanders E. Fennell, R. A. Jackson, J. Kelly and E. Southerden.

Australians include previous Ampol winners Peter Thomson, Ossie Pickworth, Eric Cremin and Norman von Nida, and the Australian Open Champion Bruce Crampton.

The late entry of van Donck, who will replace American Mike Souchak, means that the field will include the British Open Champion (Thomson), runners-up (van Donck) and the fourth placegetter (Garry Player).

COLOURFUL GOLFER

Van Donck will also give added interest to the tournament for he is a colourful and brilliant golfer. His titles include the Belgian Professional Championship (five times), the Belgian Open (five times), the Italian Open (three times), the German Open (three times), the Spanish Open, the Swiss Open and the Harry Vardon Trophy for consistency.

All of the star players will be among the field of 92 in the Pelaco tournament, but British Open Champion Peter Thompson, who says he is home "for a brief rest," will not play in the Masters' event.

Thompson has just completed an 18-match contest against Ossie Pickworth for charity. Thomson won 14 of the matches with an average of 69.6 and a highest score of 73 in heavy rain and high wind.

Pre-Emptive Bids On 'Defenseless' Hand, But With A Long Suit, Often Is Advisable

By Howard Schenken And Richard L. Frey

IN THE KEENLY COMPETITIVE GAMES AMONG GOOD PLAYERS, PRE-EMPTIVE BIDS ARE USED FREQUENTLY. THE PRE-EMPTIVE BID OF THREE OR HIGHER IS USUALLY MADE ON A DEFENSELESS HAND WHICH INCLUDES A POWERFUL LONG SUIT THAT WILL WIN ENOUGH TRICKS SO AS NOT TO BE SET MORE THAN 500 POINTS EVEN IF PARTNER'S HAND ADDS NOTHING TO THE TOTAL.

However, after partner has passed, a shutout bid will sometimes be made on a fairly good hand.

For example:

Vul:
None

NORTH
S. 6 5 3
H. J 3
D. K 6
C. A K Q 9 7 2

WEST	EAST
S. J 10 9 4	S. 8 7 2
H. A 10 7 6 4	H. K 5
D. A J 7	D. Q 5 4 3
C. 4	C. J 10 8 3

SOUTH (D)
S. A K Q
H. Q 9 8 2
D. 10 9 8 2
C. 6 5

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
Pass	Pass	3 clubs	Pass
Pass	Dbl.	All pass	

Notice that North held what would ordinarily be a sound opening bid of one club. With an almost solid suit, prospects for game in no-trump are good.

But with a passed partner, North considered it more important to try to shut his opponents out of the bidding.

When East passed the three club bid, perhaps South might have suspected that North's hand was a strong type of pre-emptive, and taken a crack at three no-trump.

That contract would have been hard to beat, despite the bad break in clubs.

With a spade opening, South can establish the clubs for five tricks and win three spades, five clubs and the king of diamonds.

Only a diamond opening, or a heart opening and a diamond shift would stop the game, and such a defense would be strictly double-dummy.

Now, we come back to West. He had passed a fairly good hand with unusually good distribution.

It looked like North was trying to "steal" the contract. Hence West's takeout double.

A DOUBLE WOULD FOLLOW....

East had by far the poorest hand at the table.

It was doubtful whether he could defeat three clubs, and East knew that West had less than an opening bid.

But it was almost a certainty that if East took out to four diamonds he would be doubled and severely penalised, so East decided to gamble that he could defeat three clubs.

He backed up that gamble with the only lead that would defeat the contract!

East won the first trick with the king of hearts. West won the next with the heart ace and led a third round.

North knew that East could trump over anything but one of his high honours, so he made the deceptive discard of a spade.

But East trumped and returned a diamond to West's ace.

A fourth heart lead assured East of another trump trick no matter what North did.

BIG PENALTY POSSIBLE

At four diamonds, if East had bid it, the penalty would have been large.

South could open the king of spades and shift to a club. After winning the spade return a diamond would let North make the king.

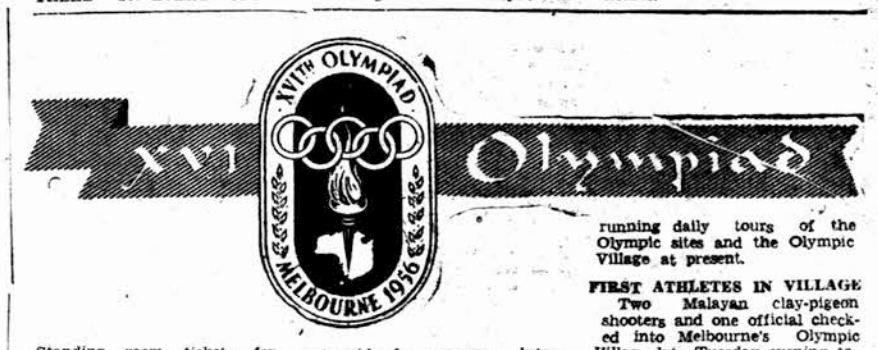
A LAST SPADE PUTS SOUTH IN FOR ANOTHER CLUB LEAD, AND FROM THERE ON EVERY CLUB TRUMPED IN DUMMY WOULD ESTABLISH ANOTHER TRUMP TRICK FOR SOUTH.

So the penalty of 100 points they collected was not East-West's greatest triumph; it was the penalty of 500 to 700 that they avoided.

Should West have reopened? The answer to that is apparent if you switch the East and South hands, when East-West would have a game at hearts.

U. S. Olympic Wrestler

Dick Delgado of the University of Oklahoma will represent the United States in the free-style flyweight division (114) pounds) at the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia. Dick is the U.S. National Amateur Union flyweight champion.



Standing room tickets for the Opening and Closing Ceremonies and both Saturday's of Olympic track and field events are available on sale from the Myer Emporium, Melbourne, from October 23.

There will be a limit of six tickets per day for each person.

Tickets will be sold on October 23 and 24 from a special 20 queue Olympic booking office being handled by 100 personnel in the basement of the Lonsdale Street store.

About 38,000 standing room tickets will be on sale for each day's events, except for about 5,000 Opening Ceremony tickets which have already been set aside for overseas, inter-State and country bookings. They will sell at 11/-, 9/- and 6/7.

After October 24, remaining tickets will be sold from the normal Olympic booking office in the Bourke Street store.

Seats are available for all days of track and field except the standing-room days mentioned above and Wednesday, on sale for practically all other sessions of most sports, except swimming and diving and most finals.

"MAKE AND MEND" SERVICE

You won' find any husky male athletes plying a dainty needle and thread over torn track-suits in Melbourne's Olympic Village.

A special "Make and Mend" service is now being organised to give that extra "home away from home" touch.

Village authorities are recruiting a team of volunteer sewing experts to take care of all snapped elastic, missing buttons and torn blazers.

Twenty-six modern portable machines are being supplied free by a city firm, in addition to the 25 machines which will be placed in the women's section of the Village.

Volunteer sewing experts will work in pairs in four hour shifts 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., 1 p.m. to 5 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m.

VILLAGE CLOSING TO PUBLIC SOON

If you want to see Melbourne's Olympic Village, you'll have to hurry. The Village will officially open on October 29, and the present bus tours will cease the day before.

BUT.....by taking the Bell Station-Heidelberg station bus you'll skirt the Village boundaries for some distance and get a full view of the impressive entrance, and the court of flags.

This bus service, introduced this week will enable sightseers to obtain at least a flavour of the Village atmosphere.

No private cars or visitors will be allowed into the Village after October 21, so that if you plan a visit between then and October 28 the bus tours offer your only opportunity. Two Melbourne and two Geelong bus companies are running daily tours of the Olympic sites and the Olympic Village at present.

FIRST ATHLETES IN VILLAGE

Two Malayan clay-pigeon shooters and one official checked into Melbourne's Olympic Village late Tuesday evening to become the first residents. They will be joined today (October 17) by a party of six Hungarian officials.

The next team personnel expected in the Village are the Nigerian representatives scheduled for October 26, three days before the Village officially opens.

In addition to the Village visitors officials have arrived from Rumania, Nationalist China, Poland, Hungary, Russia and Germany. Star British athletes Gordon Pirie, Ken Wood and Brian Hewson are also in Melbourne.

All competitors and officials have found Melbourne's acclimatization problems few, although a common opinion, in agreement with coach Franz Stampfl, is that teams need two to three weeks in Melbourne to approach top form after long air journeys from their homelands.

WOMEN ATHLETES STAR

Australia's women track and field athletes starred in the first week-end of the Olympic trials held in Melbourne on October 14 and 15.

The outstanding Olympic prospect was 18-year-old Sydney sprinter Betty Cuthbert, who bids to succeed Marjorie Jackson, 100 and 200 metres winner at Helsinki, in 1952.

Slower than Miss Jackson over 100 metres, Miss Cuthbert is the stronger over the longer distance.

In the Olympic trials she ran into a stiff headwind in the 100 metres and the 200 metres to record 11.7 sec. and 23.7 sec. respectively. Her 200 metres time who bids to succeed Marjorie was half a second outside her own world record of 23.2 sec.

Betty Cuthbert is backed by an outstanding group of sprinters including Marlene Matthews (N.S.W.), Norma Croker (Queensland) and world 100 metres record holder Shirley Strickland (Western Australia).

Shirley Strickland hurdled up to her 1952 Olympic winning form in recording 11 seconds against the breeze for the 80 metres hurdles.

At the sculling trials on Lake Wendouree, Ballarat, famous Sydney Olympian, Merv Wood, set a new record when he became the first Australian to be selected for four Olympic Games. Wood, 1948 single sculls winner and runner-up in 1952 won the double-sculls berth with Murray Riley, also of Sydney.

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